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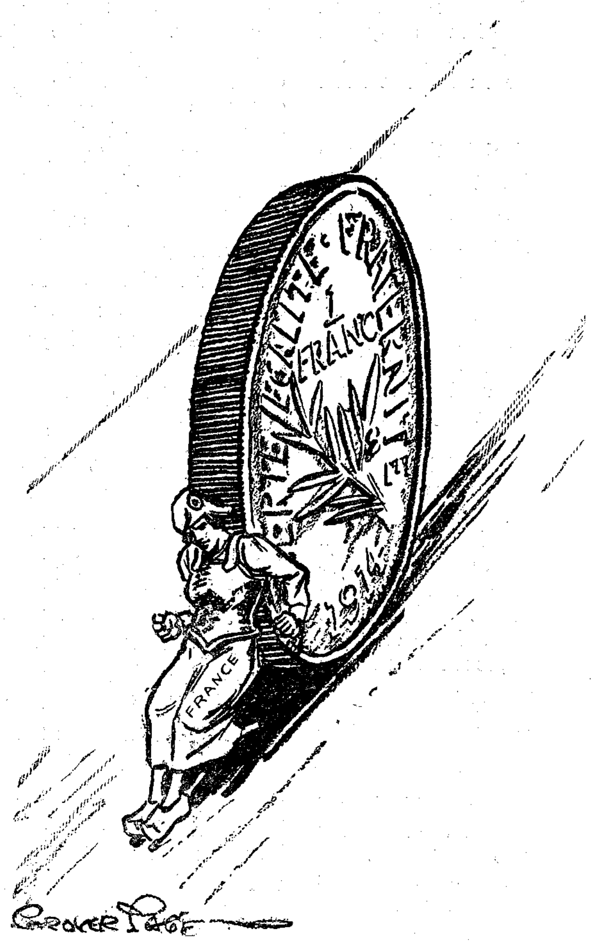
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL MARNE

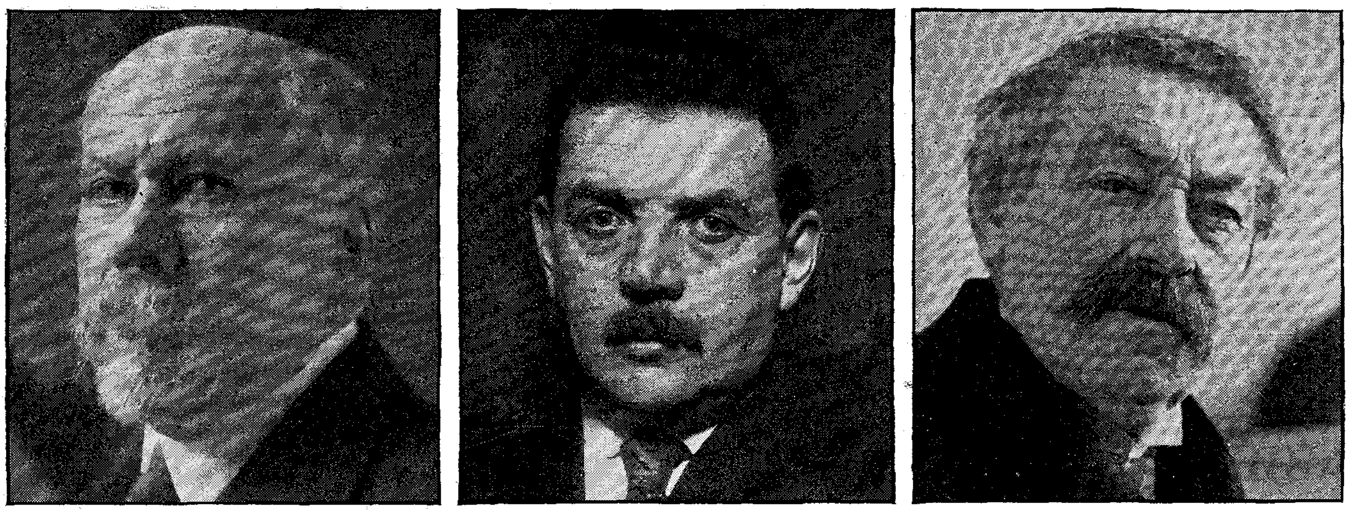
THE MOST DESPERATE SITUATION for France since the battle of the Marne, as some observers see it, has called into existence a Cabinet of "national reconciliation" and "sacred union" which, headed by Raymond Poincaré, contains six ex-Premiers and represents almost the whole gamut of French political parties, from Louis Marin on the Right to Edouard Herriot on the Left. But the grave menace that has caused these men to sink, for the moment, their bitter political differences, is not now caused by the onrush of invading armies, but by the baffling and insidious forces that threaten to send the French franc on the same disastrous journey taken by the Russian ruble and the German mark. "In the darkest days of the World War the outlook for France was never gloomier than it is now, nearly eight years after the declaration of peace," thinks the San Francisco *Bulletin*. "Because 40,000,000 people's welfare is directly involved, and the whole world's indirectly, the slump in the value of the French franc constitutes to-day the news item of greatest importance," remarked the Pittsburgh *Sun* when the four-hour incumbency of the Radical-Socialist Herriot ministry, which succeeded that of Briand and preceded that of Poincaré, sent the franc crashing to a new low level of 1.95½ cents, or more than 51 to the dollar. "Perhaps we can understand a little better the state of the French mind with regard to finance if we can imagine how we would feel if the dollars that everybody invested in Liberty bonds in the war period had shrunk in value to twelve and a half cents each, and if it were proposed that the Government settle on that basis," remarks the Columbus *Dispatch*. "France is now in almost the same predicament that Germany was three years ago," avers the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which adds: "Germany was saved by an international rescue party, but France must save herself." The imminent peril of the franc, the Boston *News Bureau* hopefully suggests, may prove the one thing needed to "clear the popular vision in France," and to bring about "the complete exorcism of baleful politics." Yet even so, in view of the suddenness of French political crises, none of our editors ventures to predict how long the Poincaré Ministry will remain in power.



SISYPHUS
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

If Raymond Poincaré and his all-star "national union" Government can not save France from financial chaos, nobody can, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which calls the present Premier, now that Clemenceau has retired, "France's greatest statesman." "If the petty politicians who have only their own selfish purposes to serve conspire against him, it will be the deluge indeed," predicts this Philadelphia paper. Let us glance for a moment at what our dailies say about this man, who was President of France during the World War and is now serving his country for the fourth time as Premier. While several of our editors speak of him with misgiving as "The Man of the Ruhr," they all agree that he is politically and personally a strong man. "He has the most inflexible will in France, if not in all Europe," according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. While his invasion of the Ruhr was "a stupendous failure as a revenue measure," remarks the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, nevertheless "it paved the way for the Dawes plan." And with a similar balancing of criticism and praise the Baltimore *Sun* remarks:

> "France may justly place much of the blame for her troubles on Raymond Poincaré. More than any other French statesman, he was responsible for drilling into the French masses in the crucial days after the war the belief that they need not worry over finances, since Germany would be made to pay all—the belief that set France on the path which led to enormous deficits, printing-press money and the whole cycle of inflation ills. And, more than all else, his blindly merciless foreign policy alienated the world sympathy in which France was aboundingly rich when the Armistice was signed.
>
> "Yet it is possible that Poincaré may serve France as well or better than any other available French statesman of the moment, Briand and Caillaux having been rejected. He is undoubtedly patriotic, he is courageous, he is industrious, and, in good effort or bad, he possesses the ability to hold steadily on the main road



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POINCARÉ HERRIOT BRIAND

SIX FORMER PREMIERS OF FRANCE, REPRESENTING CLASHING FACTIONS, WHO SINK THEIR

to the objective he has in mind. All of those qualities are needed in the man who undertakes guidance of France in this day and crisis. And, in the light of the experience of the last four years, it is altogether unlikely that his harsh course in international affairs will be revived."

The New York *World* sees "a certain ironical justice" in the fact that "the man who diverted the energies of France to adventures abroad should now be called upon to repair the damage which that policy has produced." But it goes on to recognize and explain his strength:

"The real strength of M. Poincaré lies not in his temperament, but in his backing. He represents what in this country we should call Big Business. The interests back of M. Poincaré are the most powerful in France. They drove him into the Ruhr. They have vetoed the plans of his predecessors. They also have the strongest affiliations outside of France.

"No program of stabilization can succeed against the opposition of these great corporate interests. It is therefore fortunate that they have their own man at the head of the Government who must now take the responsibility of restoring French finance. He will have the resources if anybody has them, and he can not afford to fail. The measures he will take are bound to be unpopular. They are certain to favor the well-to-do. Only success will justify them. But success will justify them. For in France to-day a successful solution, even if it is unjust, is more desirable than a failure which tried to be just."

More unreservedly laudatory is the comment of the New York *Herald Tribune*, which reminds us that—

"The present Chamber came into power as an anti-Poincaré body. The victorious cartel of the Left ejected the Ministry of Poincaré and then drove Millerand out of the Presidency.

"Poincaré has remained in the background since the elections of 1924. But the financial crisis which France now faces has recalled him to the Premiership, just as the ominous crisis in France's foreign relations did in 1912. In that year he created the great nationalist ministry, which did its best to prepare France to meet the German aggression of 1914. He had in his 1912-'13 Cabinet Briand, Millerand, and Declassé. It was a 'Cabinet of all the Talents.' To-day he has secured as collaborators no fewer than five other former Premiers—Briand, Barthou, Painlevé, Leygues, and Herriot. It is another Cabinet of all the forces willing to put aside party politics and to contribute to the salvation of the country.

"The fact that leaders in the cartel of the Left like Herriot and Painlevé are accepting Poincaré's leadership at this dramatic moment is also a tribute to the latter's qualities as a parliamentarian and statesman. In reality Poincaré is an intense republican as well as an intense nationalist. In domestic politics he is a moderate. On finances he is a common-sense realist. His political opponents frankly admire him for his firmness of character, his courage, and his intellectual integrity—qualities which have given him his unusual hold on the French people.

"Poincaré has always preached national union in times of emergency. He is the ardent patriot above all other things. He had practically balanced the French budget and was on the point of cleaning up French finances when the cartel swept him out of power. France can easily extricate herself from her present embarrassment if the Chamber will again cultivate the spirit of 'sacred union' and rise once more to the high traditions of France at war."

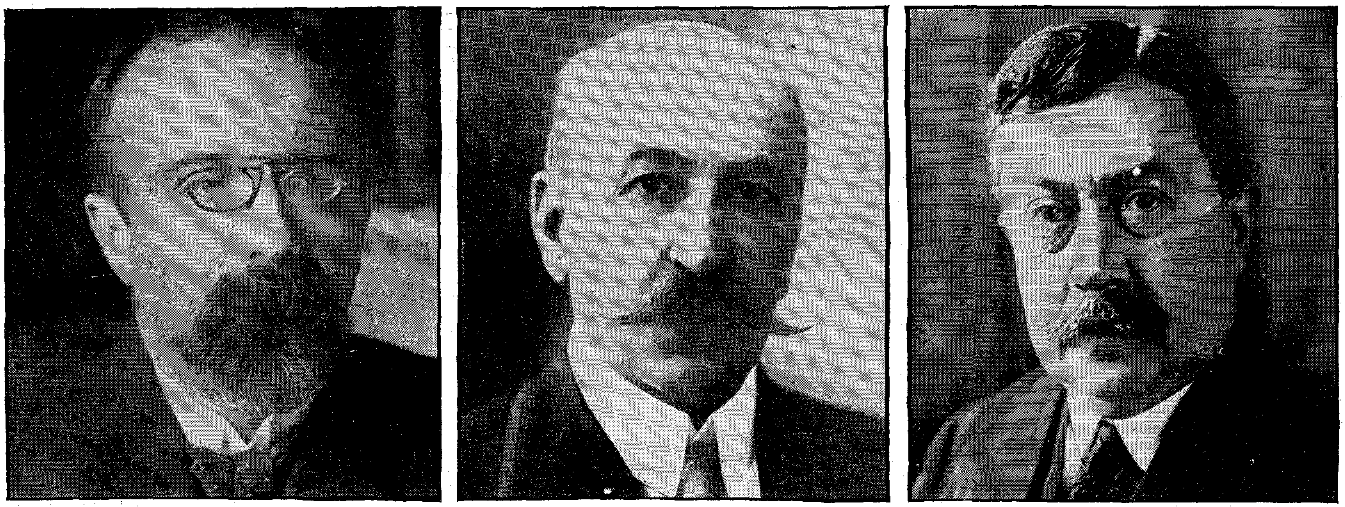
If there are some who regard Premier Poincaré as a dangerous leader, they are reassured by the personnel of his Cabinet, which the New York *Sun* calls "the strongest France has known since Clemenceau took the reins in the dark days of defeatism." "The mere assembling of this coalition of statesmen has had a stimulating effect upon public confidence within the country and outside it as well, to which improvement in the price of the franc bears testimony," *The Sun* goes on to say. His Cabinet, notes the Newark *News*, "represents all the republican groups, only the Royalists and Communists being omitted." The character of this Cabinet makes for confidence, remarks the New York *World*, which thinks that with Briand remaining in the Foreign Office and Painlevé in the War Office "it is safe to assume that the return of Poincaré does not mean the revival of the Poincaré foreign policy."

In announcing the policy of his government, Premier Poincaré made it clear that his slogan was to be "The Franc Can Save Itself." The debt agreements with Great Britain and the United States, the ratification of which was regarded by many as a necessary prelude to the stabilization of the franc, is apparently regarded by the new Premier as of secondary importance, since he will not submit these agreements to Parliament until after the vacation period. This indicates, the Paris correspondents explain, a belief on Premier Poincaré's part that the franc can save itself without the aid of foreign credits. He frankly warns the nation that it must face rigid economy and heavier taxation, both direct and indirect. In his statement to the Chamber of Deputies he says:

"The Cabinet which presents itself before you has been formed in a spirit of national reconciliation to meet the danger which threatens the value of our money, the liberty of our treasury and the equilibrium of our finances.

"After a careful and conscientious review of the situation we have the profound conviction that it is possible rapidly to better the situation of the French finances and increase the value of the franc. This result depends entirely on immediate and real collaboration between the Government and Chambers.

"We submit to you a bill intended to cover the present insufficiency of our resources as compared with our commitments. To avoid for all time new risks of inflation we ask you to vote indispensable increased taxation along with the principle of



Keystone View Company photograph BARTHOU International Newsreel photograph LEYGUES Wide World photograph PAINLEVÉ

POLITICAL QUARRELS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS TO SAVE FRANCE FROM FINANCIAL RUIN

important economies. If the unavoidable obligation to collect them without delay obliges us, as the experts suggested, to increase certain indirect taxes, we will ask at the same time by direct taxes for participation of acquired wealth, which it is all ready to furnish, and of which part will serve to feed the annually sinking fund for bond defense.

"We do not pretend to solve in several weeks, nor even several months, the totality of the economic and financial problems which almost universal uneasiness has erected before us. The essential is to get started quickly and without deviation.

"As well as ourselves, the nations which are our creditors and toward which France has the firm intention to acquit herself to the extent of her ability have an interest that before everything else we put an end to the monetary crisis, which has many causes, but which it is not impossible to calm and to remove its perilous influence.

"France has known hours graver and sadder than these. She saved herself by union and energy. To-day victory depends on the same conditions. For the Republic and for the country, let us shoulder our heavy task immediately."

"It is not a bad sign to see the French turning toward the idea of salvation by their own efforts," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which goes on to say:

"Even for a debtor nation a new loan may be useful, but the habit of depending on the borrowing of foreign money is as demoralizing to a government as the drug habit is to an individual. The new Cabinet does well in going ahead precisely as tho France was to be obliged to depend on its own resources—if an agreement can be reached and a loan arranged, so much the better."

"The Poincaré Cabinet has a road to travel that is none too easy," remarks the Manchester *Union*, "but it has made a start on its way, and has been given a vote of confidence by a larger majority than many observers believed it could command." In this great work of financial sanitation France will need more than her own talents, thinks the New York *Times*, which goes on to say:

"She will require the help of talents across the Channel and across the Atlantic. More than French finances are involved. The whole investing and commercial world is affected by danger or even instability in a great financial center like Paris, and has a most powerful motive to help in removing the difficulty. Happily, there is no lack of willingness to aid. It is a question, not so much of generosity as of intelligent self-interest. Bankers and financiers in London and New York will be, in a sense, only protecting themselves and the large interests they represent when they are helping to protect France from the disaster of continued and unlimited inflation.

"Incidentally, one may remark that Poincaré's Ministry of All the Talents is the French answer to the vague demand for a dictatorship. Perhaps if a really strong man and universally popular hero had been available in France, she would have turned to him as her savior in the extremity. But as the case stood, she preferred simply to call upon her most eminent and experienced public men to stand together in order to do the work needful. What we have is neither a dictator nor an oligarchy, but a free and patriotic union of public-spirited statesmen devoting themselves to the highest service of their country."

In a New York *Sun* editorial, headed "France's Potential Strength," we read:

"With better prospects for a solution of the French political problem the franc is showing greater stability. Its behavior indicates that the French and foreign publics realize that the trouble with the franc is primarily political, not economic. That is the encouraging aspect of the situation: the French people appear to have come to realize that the old gold franc is gone forever and that the step that must be taken to restore financial, commercial and social stability is to revalue the franc and make it convertible into gold at the new value.

"Fortunately the French economic position is such as to make the restoration of the gold standard practicable and reasonably simple. The country has one of the largest gold reserves in Europe; it is a reserve amply adequate to cover the currency if the franc were revalued even at the three-cent level.

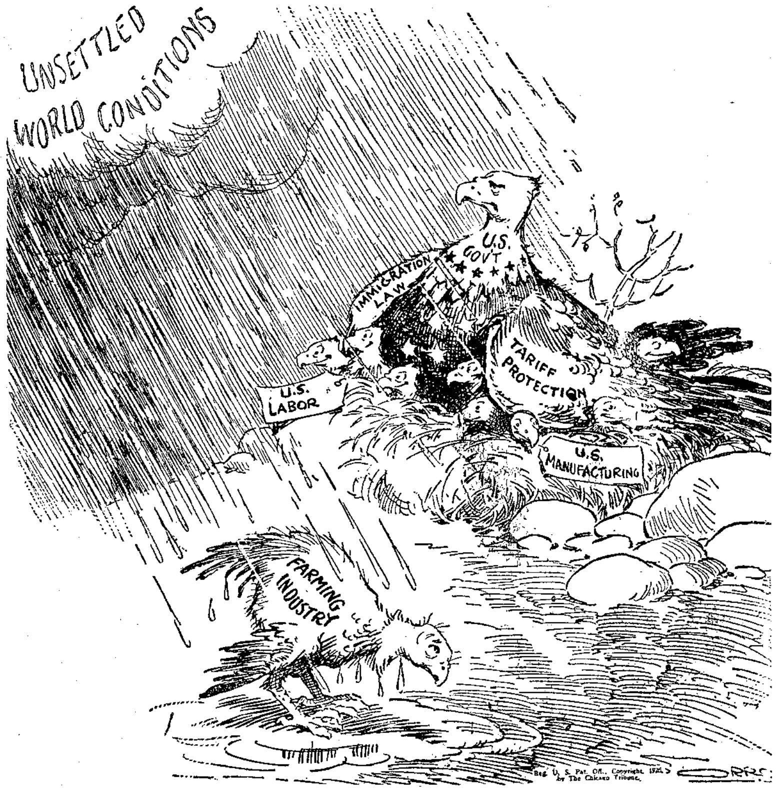
"As for the popular impression that France is struggling under an overwhelming load of public debt, it is worth noting that the very great depreciation of the franc has tremendously reduced the gold value of the debt. Depreciation of the currency in France has not gone to the point it did in Germany, where the public debt was wiped out, but it has made the burden of the domestic debt bearable. At thirty francs to the dollar the domestic debt amounts to about $11,000,000,000 gold, or to about half the national debt of the United States.

"Nor is France's foreign debt unsupportable. Exclusive of the war debts, it amounts to about $565,000,000; surely a moderate amount. Even the war debts, taken on the basis of the Bérenger and Churchill agreements, are not so oppressive as some persons imagine. For the first four or five years they call for payments averaging about $75,000,000 a year. In considering this it may be pertinent to note that Germany is paying this year on reparations account $300,000,000. At the maximum, the Bérenger and Churchill settlements call for payments of $200,000,000 a year. This sum is large, but can not be called impossible in the light of German performance, and will not have to be met until France has had opportunity to recover national prosperity and reestablish her normal growth. Meanwhile it should be remembered that the country's foreign trade balance has been better than the balances of most European countries.

"Altogether it is clear that if France, through her political representatives, will take vigorous action along the orthodox financial lines laid down by the committee of French experts, solution of the fiscal problem should present no insurmountable difficulties. While the display of political impotence has been distressing and discouraging it is reassuring to realize that the currency disease is by no means incurable if the patient, who has a strong constitution, decides to take the proper medicine."

THE NEW "IOWA IDEA"

THE 1926 VERSION of the "Iowa idea" seems to be that the Corn Belt farmers insist on relief, especially tariff relief, at the hands of the United States Government, but are not ready to leave the Republican party in order to get it. At least that is a common interpretation drawn by many editors and press correspondents who note the vigorous demands of the representatives of these farmers at Des Moines for "protection for all or protection for none" and their determination to fight for relief "without compromise," while the Iowa Republican State Convention in the same city the very next day harmoniously manages to indorse Brookhart and also commend President Coolidge. A Nebraska daily sums it all up by remarking that "the representatives of the agricultural States may be organizing a new political movement at Des Moines, but they are not forming a new political party." The meeting for farm relief not only commanded the support of the Iowa Republicans, "but it has had the remarkable effect of uniting the extreme wings of the party as they have not been united for twenty years." And, continues the Lincoln *State Journal* (Rep.), "in other States of the West the same condition will be found to exist."



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LEFT OUT IN THE RAIN

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

The absence of any anti-Coolidge demonstration at the Republican Convention brings many a sigh of relief from editors affiliated with the Grand Old Party. The platform "commended and congratulated" the Coolidge Administration for its "efficient and wise conduct to the Government," its "exaltation of efficiency," and "its economy in expenditures." Then it voiced the demand that the "Republican policy of economic equality of agriculture with other industries shall be carried into effect by the enactment of legislation which will permit the establishment of an American price level for agricultural products above the world price level, just as the protective tariff accomplishes that result for manufactured products."

President Coolidge is reported to have "found much consolation in the fact that the Iowa Convention indorsed his Administration and did not threaten an attack on the tariff." The President's friends are said by one of the correspondents at the summer White House to take the position "that while the Corn Belt may be upset by the refusal of the last Congress to enact radical farm-relief legislation, the President is still so strong among the masses because of his tax and economy policies that the party leaders in the State which is the center of the revolt found it unwise to condemn the Administration and only suggested that the tariff be modified to place agriculture on a parity with industry." The Boston *News Bureau* agrees that if there really were any "appreciable melting away of the President's popularity," the "Republican Convention in Iowa, of all States, would have afforded the surest opportunity to detect and exploit it." "Democratic hopes of a wide Republican split in the agricultural States this fall and later are quite definitely diminished by the Des Moines proceedings," in the opinion of the Washington *Star* (Ind.). The Democratic New York *Times* admits that the "jubilation of some Democrats over the great 'revolt' in Iowa and the smashing of the tariff by the infuriated farmers was somewhat premature." According to the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), "Iowa is not 'insurgent' to-day, even to the extent to which it was 'insurgent' under Governor Cummins and Senator Dolliver." The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, a regular Republican paper in Iowa, explains the harmonious convention by remarking that farm relief "is a platform on which all Iowans, regardless of race, color, creed or political affiliation, can stand; on this issue 'we'll (all) stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord.'" From the action of Iowa Republicans, Mr. W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, infers that they are not yet ready to bolt "and form a radical party of their own for purposes of farm relief." Rather, they intend to "return to the House and Senate of the next Congress as many farm radicals as possible, and have them wear the Republican colors and work within party lines for such relief as legislation can provide." "Agrarian unrest has been greater in Iowa than anywhere else," continues this writer, "and if that is the attitude to be assumed there, an actual party split has been averted." Furthermore, "the refusal of the Des Moines Convention to denounce Mr. Coolidge, and its unexpected action in commending him, throws a flood of light on the question whether he is losing his hold on the country; he is not."

But a Democratic observer, the Providence *News*, does not believe that everything is smooth and lovely in the ranks of the Grand Old Party:

> "The Republicans are faced with an embarrassing conflict of policies within their own party. The attitude of the Iowa Convention will only intensify the embarrassment. Under these circumstances, the Iowans' half-hearted indorsement of President Coolidge must be regarded as nothing more than a fatuous and perfunctory gesture."

On the whole, concludes the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), "the convention's attitude toward the Old Guard and the high tariff policy was distinctly rebellious." And this attitude, we are told, "bodes ill for continued Republican solidarity on the high protection policy." And at least one Republican daily refuses to find comfort in the action of the Iowa Convention. Says the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times:*

> "The political leaders in Iowa may have felt that they were providing harmony, but the kind of harmony that provides

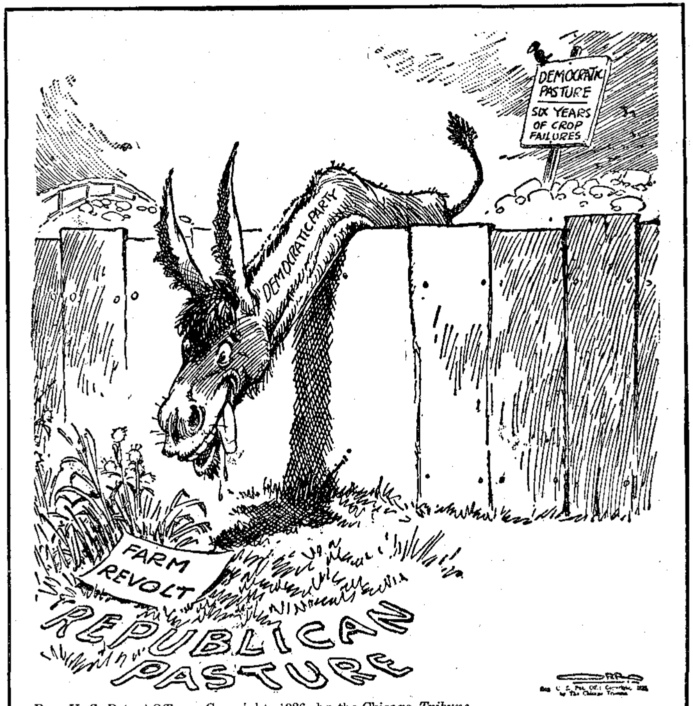
merely that political hate shall be supprest until it shall be safe to let it reassert itself, and seeks to reconcile the irreconcilable, does not harmonize."

Let us turn from the Republican Convention to the important farm conferences which immediately preceded it.

Two different farm organizations held meetings in Des Moines just before the Republican Convention met there. First, there was the Corn Belt Committee, representing twenty-eight farmers' organizations and cooperative associations. Then, there was the committee of twenty-two, composed of two representatives each (including both business men and farmers) from the eleven Corn Belt States: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, North Dakota, and South Dakota. This was the organization that led the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill at the last session of Congress. Its stated purpose is "to put agriculture on a business parity with other business enterprises." At Des Moines this committee agreed to try to bring in representatives of other States. The two organizations agreed in "proclaiming the doctrine of protection for all or protection for none," and adopted a set of resolutions reading in part:

> "We condemn the short-sighted industrial policy exprest by spokesmen for the National Administration, including Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hoover and Secretary Jardine, which opposes any move to make tariffs effective for agriculture on the ground that to do so would place American industry at a disadvantage in competition with foreign competitors in the export market of the world.
>
> "Such a policy would lead to the industrialization of the nation at the expense of the farmers, subordinating our agriculture to our industry in order that the latter might compete more favorably abroad. Certainly such a policy is not favorable to the economic development of the Middle West or the nation."

Political correspondents in Washington were quick to admit the importance of the issues raised by the Corn Belt farmers: "By threatening the tariff with the assertion that there must be equal protection for all or 'protection for none,' the Des Moines conference raises an issue on which the Republicans may divide, the West being for a low tariff and the East for a high tariff," writes Clinton W. Gilbert in the New York *Evening Post.* But Mark Sullivan, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, predicts that "the Administration will pay no attention to the Des Moines meeting, and otherwise will do nothing about farm relief except to maintain its past attitude of encouraging farm cooperatives."



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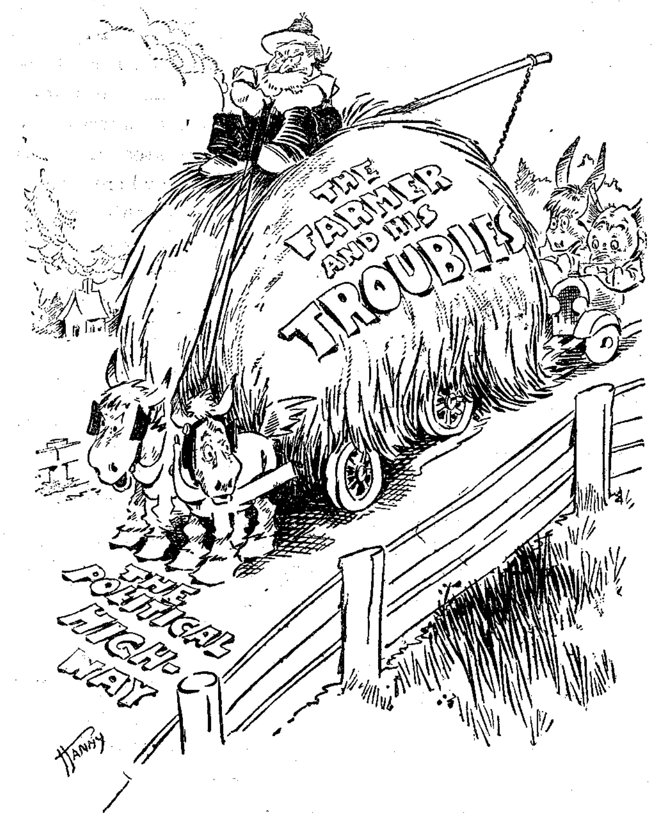
HOPING IT WILL GROW HIS WAY

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*



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RIGHT DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

But in Iowa they are taking the leadership of the Corn Belt organizations most seriously. "If the campaign goes on with the enthusiasm developed within the past six months," says the Des Moines *Capital* (Rep.), "the time is not far distant when agriculture will be much closer to economic parity with other industries." Hereafter, declares the Des Moines *Register* (Ind.), "if the Government is to do anything for anybody, it must be done for the farm in equal measure." As a leading agricultural weekly, *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines), puts it:

> "What we need is readjustment in the national situation so that agriculture, instead of getting 11 per cent. of the national income for 22 per cent. of the working population, will get an income commensurate with the number of people on the farm and the contribution they make to the national welfare.
>
> "At the moment, it seems probable that the campaign for next year will follow two main lines: first, the enactment of the export plan in some form, and, second, the reduction of the tariff on the goods that the farmer buys. These are two methods of getting at the same result—a greater purchasing power for the farmer's dollar."

It seems to the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) that "we are face to face with a sectional crusade strongly reminiscent of the free silver uprising of the '90s." If the East and the Republicans refuse to grant the demands of the Corn Belt farmers, then, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "the penalties will be a split party, a cleavage between the East and the West and South, and a political turmoil which may endure for a generation." "The first pressure is to be felt by the Republicans," but, continues the Philadelphia editor:

> "The Corn Belt has a second string to its bow. There is always the threat of a third party, if the two great parties refuse to surrender. If the farm-relief drive fails to dent the old-line parties it may come to this in 1928."

THE FALL OF "MA" FERGUSON

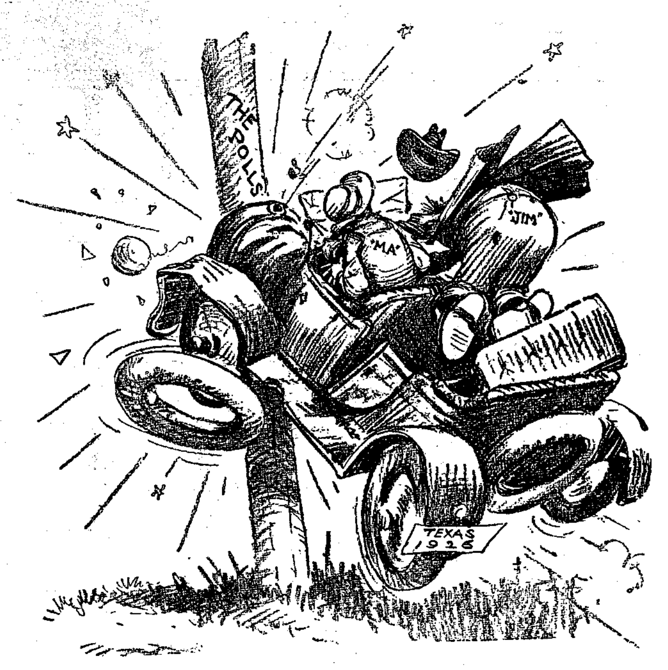
THE "TEXAS TWISTER," which political weather prophets predicted as far back as last November, visited the Lone Star State on July 24 in the form of a primary election, and when the dust had cleared it was found that the Ferguson régime was at an end and that Dan Moody, "the fighting, red-headed Attorney-General of the State," had won the primary battle for the Governorship by such a large plurality that his nomination is equivalent to election. "This means the end of 'Fergusonism' in public affairs," telegraphs the Austin *American* in response to THE DIGEST'S request for comment on the meaning of the Moody victory. The primary vote convinces another Texas paper, the El Paso *Times and Herald*, that "Texas has recovered her self-respect." "Texas might have stood for Governor 'Ma' Ferguson a while longer from considerations of chivalry," adds this paper, "but former Governor 'Jim' was too much of a load, particularly after he advocated repudiation of the outstanding road district bonds of the State, aggregating $80,000,000." The verdict of the primary is "clear and unmistakable" to the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*. "It means the immediate restoration of Texas credit." Furthermore, we are told, "the vote for Dan Moody is the most stinging rebuke ever given any State Administration, with the possible exception of that which resulted in the impeachment of Governor 'Jim' in 1917."

Readers of THE DIGEST will recall that Mrs. Ferguson was elected after a bitter campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, but it should also be remembered that Governor-elect Moody is himself a famous foe of the hooded order. Mrs. Ferguson announced that she had entered the race to "vindicate her husband," and one of her first official acts after taking office in January, 1925, was to sign an amnesty bill restoring "Jim's" civil and political rights. "Jim" was her adviser throughout, and while there were charges that Governor "Ma" abused the Executive's pardoning power in releasing an average of a hundred convicts a month, failed to enforce the Prohibition Law, and "permitted an impeached Governor to hide behind her skirts," to quote the Milwaukee *Journal*, the most serious charge was that brought by Attorney-General Moody against the Highway Commission, consisting of three members appointed by Governor "Ma" Ferguson. Suits were brought against several road contractors by Moody, and one of the firms is said to have disgorged $600,000. In other words, telegraphs the Dallas *Times-Herald*, "Governor Ferguson ran on her record, and Moody attacked that record." "Young, fearless, and aggressive, Moody is to-day the strongest man politically that Texas has had in a long time," declares the Dallas *Dispatch*. "The people of Texas have made it plain," says the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, "that public obligations bearing the seal of this State are not to be repudiated under any circumstances; that the highway administration must be maintained with scrupulous regard for both the interests of the taxpayers and the integrity of the public service." "As much as citizens dislike to judge a woman harshly, and as disinclined as they are to charge Mrs. Ferguson with active responsibility for her husband's conduct, what he has done is a part of her administration," asserts the Houston paper. "He was the trusted strategist, the adviser and policy maker, the authorized spokesman, the watchdog in the outer sanctum, and the political plum-tree shaker," observes a distant paper, the New York *Herald Tribune*. The nation, thinks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "will write Mrs. Ferguson's political epitaph as follows: 'Too Much Husband.'" As for the Governor-elect, the Houston *Chronicle* says:

Keystone View Company photograph

"HONESTY COMES FIRST"

In Texas, declares Dan Moody, winner in the State primary over Gov. Miriam Ferguson by such a large plurality that his nomination is equivalent to election. "But," says Governor-elect Moody, "I have no delusion that the result is a personal victory. It is a triumph of the principles of free government."



THE BACK-SEAT DRIVER

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.

"Dan Moody was born of God-fearing parents. As a boy he went to work and earned his own way. He struggled through the University at his own expense. He practised law in his hometown of Taylor, Williamson County. At no time, then or later in his career, has he sacrificed conviction to expediency.

"He was named County Attorney, and so capably did he fill the position that he was soon elected District Attorney. Then came on the State the madness that was called kluxism. All Texas looked for some leader to rise up. Soon the word came that a District Attorney in Central Texas had thrown down the gauntlet to every form of organized lawlessness. The tide turned. Soon the faction that had been responsible for the wide-spread reign of lawlessness was driven into political oblivion.

"When the people finally turned in wrath on the organization that had brought the name of their State in disgrace before the world, it was only natural that they should elevate the District Attorney of Williamson County to one of the chief offices in their gift.

"So Dan Moody became Attorney-General of the State of Texas."

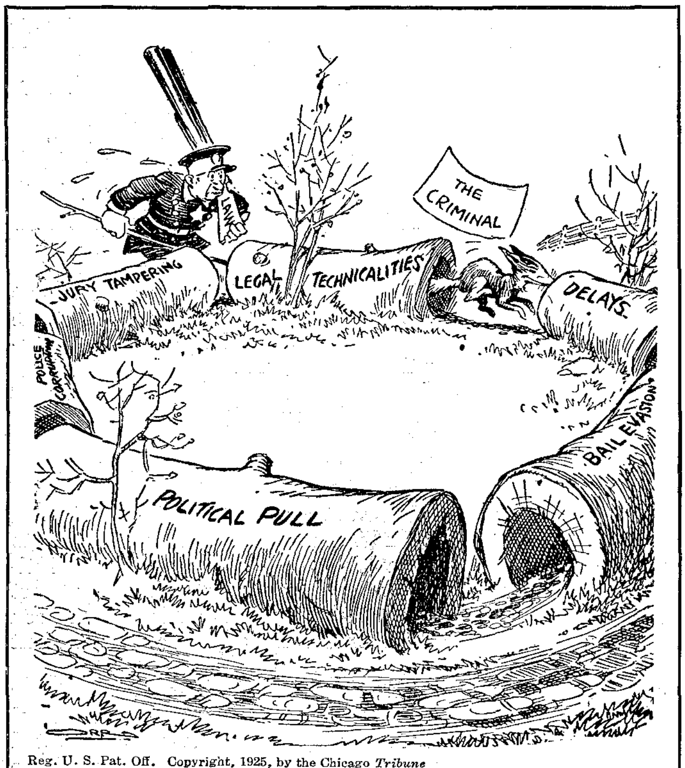
And what of the retiring Governor? "Mrs. Ferguson," declares the Winston-Salem *Journal*, "leaves office with the respect, the admiration, and the sympathy of the people of Texas and the whole United States." The defeat was "Jim" Ferguson's, adds this paper, and the Brownsville (Texas) *Herald* maintains that "Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, tho defeated, to-day stands higher in the estimation of the Texas electorate than at any time since the primary of 1924."

BETTER LAWS FOR THE FIGHT ON CRIME

OUT IN THE GREAT OPEN SPACES, "where women are Governors and men are Prohibitionists," according to a Denver dispatch by Arthur Rex Graham to the Washington *Star*, some two thousand men and women lawyers recently attended the forty-ninth annual convention of the American Bar Association, mainly, it would seem, to point out the need of sweeping reforms in judicial procedure to enable the courts to cope more effectively with crime. For, maintains the Seattle *Times*, "one of the principal causes for the miscarriage of justice is found in the archaic system of criminal procedure." And yet, we are assured by the Chicago *Daily News*, "the American bench and bar could, within a short time, so reorganize the administration of justice as to eliminate most of the evils that make it slow, uncertain, costly, and ineffective." Present-day criminal laws and court procedure, maintains the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "provide too much for the criminal and too little for the people of this country. The public should have a fair chance in the fight against crime. And it does not have a fair chance under conditions and laws in force to-day." Furthermore, declares the Omaha *World-Herald*, "the time has come for a change in the attitude toward criminals and toward crime."

Strong words, these. Yet they are no stronger than those of Edson R. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, one of the delegates. According to this legal authority: "The administration of justice continues to be the one outstanding political failure in American popular government." Of the half dozen speakers, leaders in the legal profession, "not one approved of this country's criminal jurisprudence, while several declared the present system archaic," says a Denver dispatch to the New York *Times*. One of the speakers, Judge Oscar Hallam, of St. Paul, chairman of the Association's section of criminal law, said, in part:

"The remedy lies more in administration than in statutes. The administrators of the law can tighten or loosen the processes of the law. Publicity of facts is one of the surest guaranties of efficiency. Many a germ is killed by blazing sunlight. Every step, from detection to ultimate release after fulfilment of sentence, should be open and the public should be kept advised. The facts should be arrayed not by sensational methods of the police reporter, but by those of the careful investigator.



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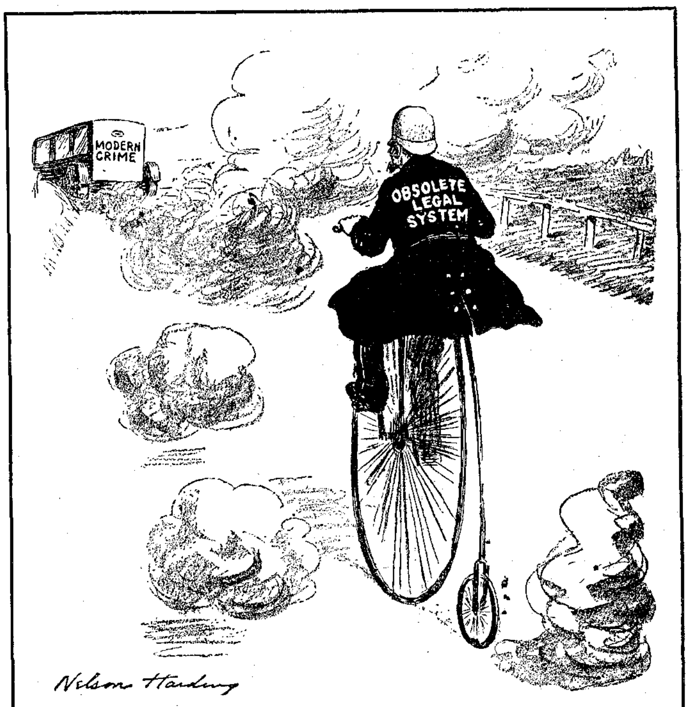
THE ENDLESS CHASE

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



YEARS BEHIND

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"Yet there are definite lines of wholesome procedure that may be established by statutes or rules of courts.

"We can eliminate straw bail.

"We can simplify indictments and permit their amendment.

"We can eliminate unnecessary continuances.

"We can simplify the drawing of juries and improve their personnel by limiting the number of challenges and placing greater power of control in the Court.

"We can permit comment on the failure of the accused to testify in his own behalf.

"We can require a plea of insanity to be made on arraignment, require the commitment of such a defendant for observation by experts, and permit the calling of experts by the Court.

"We can shorten the time to appeal; require appeals to be more promptly heard.

"We can provide increased punishment, where the crime is committed by one in the possession of a gun.

"We can permit paroles to be made only after judicial investigation and notice to the trial Judge and prosecutor.

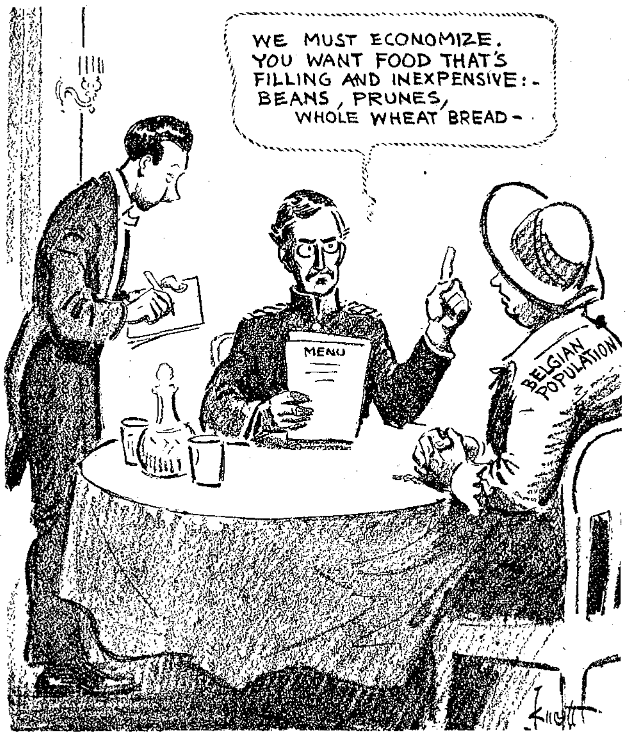
"We can revise procedure in other ways, speeding trials and eliminating technicalities."

Incidentally, we are informed by the Associated Press, "the reports and recommendations of the departments presenting them were adopted without discussion." But, asserts the Newark *News*, "of even greater value than the definite recommendations and their adoption is the statement of former Governor Hadley, of Missouri, of the reasons for such recommendations. According to Mr. Hadley, 90 per cent. of those guilty of committing major crimes in this country are not apprehended and punished; 75 per cent. of those apprehended and prosecuted escape the minimum punishment provided by law." The remedy for this, thinks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, lies in "speedy trials and simpler procedure." To this paper, "the significant thing is that the indictment of our court procedure comes from within the American Bar Association, not from without." To the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the encouraging thing is that a serious attempt is now being made to improve our judicial machinery, and to adopt measures that will expedite the trial and punishment of lawbreakers and criminals."

But, points out *The Independent* (Boston), "while it is important to reform the criminal statutes and hasten judicial procedure, it is even more important to catch the criminals. And at present chasing criminals is more of a game than a science in the United States."

BELGIUM'S ROYAL DICTATOR

THERE IS SOMETHING fundamentally humorous to some American editorial observers in the recent action of the Belgian Parliament, a democratic legislative body, conferring dictatorial privileges upon King Albert. For a century or more, we are reminded by the Schenectady *Gazette*, we have seen sovereigns ousted from one nation after another, and where dictators have arisen they have not come from the thinning ranks of royalty. But Albert, King of the Belgians, by virtue of a unanimous vote in the Belgian Senate and an overwhelming majority in the Chamber, has become the financial dictator of his own kingdom for a period of six months. Certainly, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "no greater compliment has been paid to any monarch in modern times," and the Boston *Herald* characterizes the vote of the Belgian Parliament as "an unparalleled manifestation of a people's trust in a hereditary sovereign." "Belgium will preserve intact its form of government," explains the Newark *News;* "it will not have a Mussolini pushing Albert into second place, nor a Rivera jostling him off the first page."


WE MUST ECONOMIZE. YOU WANT FOOD THAT'S FILLING AND INEXPENSIVE:- BEANS, PRUNES, WHOLE WHEAT BREAD-
MENU
BELGIAN POPULATION
Knott

ALBERT DOES THE ORDERING

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

European countries have gotten so much in the habit of making ornaments out of their few remaining kings that the example of Belgium is interesting, thinks the Wichita *Beacon.* In King Albert we have Europe's first royal dictator, remarks the New Haven *Register.* By vote of his people through their representative assembly, it is explained in the press dispatches from Europe, he has been made the economic dictator of his realm. For the next six months, like the kings of old, he may, without asking the permission of any parliamentary body, make loans in the name of Belgium, take steps to prevent further inflation, control the nation's purse strings, compel the return of Belgian capital hidden abroad, take measures for maintaining the food supply, restore the gold standard, and make changes in rates and duties designed to maintain the Government's income. Effective measures will be taken to defend the Belgian franc, which is now worth little more than a tenth of its former value, compared with the dollar. Exchange operations will be carefully controlled. Furthermore, writes Camille LeMercier in a Brussels dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News,* "imports, especially luxuries, will be restricted." King Albert and Queen Elizabeth eat dark bread—near-war bread—as part of the stringent measures of economy which have been put into effect in Belgium to stem the decline of the Belgian franc. The savings in bread alone is estimated at 10,000,000 francs a month. Another decree limits the exportation of coal and puts a price limit on it for both household and industrial uses. Public buildings, cafés, restaurants and dance halls will operate on a restricted schedule under the newly promulgated regulations. The telephone and telegraph systems and the railways, now operated by the Government, will be transferred to private control.

"By this course," observes the Asheville *Times,* "Belgium hopes to secure foreign loans, and restore public confidence in the country and its future." In effect, notes the Springfield *Republican,* "the King is to be the nation's business manager." When the crisis has passed, "King Albert will revert to his constitutional status." As the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* reflects:

> "It is as if, in a great emergency, our Congress should confer certain extraordinary powers upon the President for a stated time. Even at that, however, it is a strikingly exceptional thing which the Belgian Parliament has done in this time of peace. To restrain kings from collecting and spending their subjects' money at will was the original purpose of Parliaments. It was the issue which led the American colonies to go to war with King George and fight themselves free."

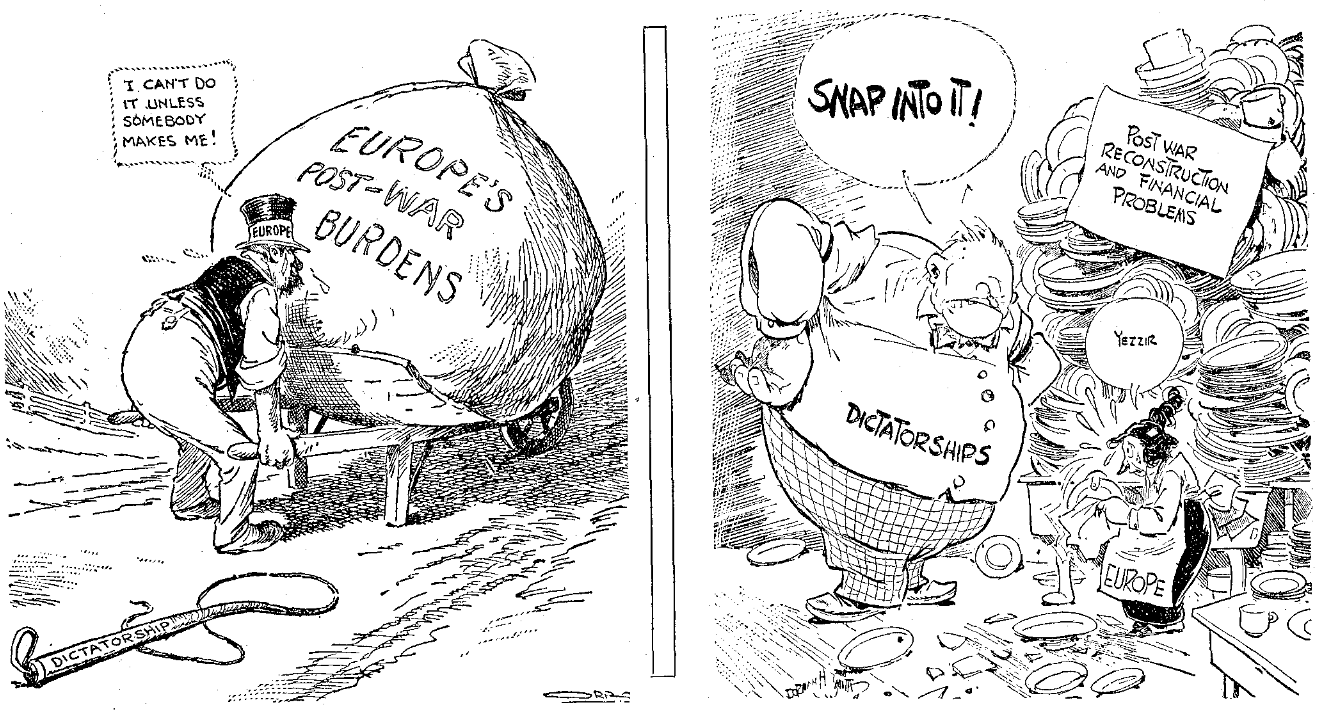
However, Albert, King of the Belgians, "no doubt will prove fully capable of handling the present situation and putting his country on a sound financial basis," believes the Duluth *News Tribune.* That situation, we gather from foreign dispatches, is serious only as regards currency. Belgium has balanced her budget; she has refunded her external debt; her unemployment is low. "Industrially," says a National City Bank bulletin, "the country is far ahead of its pre-war position."

On the other hand, we are reminded by the Baltimore *Sun,* "there is in Belgium an unfavorable trade balance, and there can be little doubt that the gulf between imports and exports has helped force down the franc." To quote the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "The banking and currency troubles of Europe are merely symptomatic. Underlying them is a much more serious difficulty—that of trade. It is the disturbance of markets, the lack of ability to export, the introduction of fabulously high tariff duties, preventing the movement of goods from one country to another, that has brought about currency and banking disturbances."

"The franc of Belgium requires more than dictatorship to effect its stability," explains the Buffalo *Courier,* and the New York *Sun* adds:

> "So far as King Albert is concerned, all the powers Parliament can bestow upon him will not enable him to change by fiat the immutable laws of economics. They run beyond the jurisdiction of the most autocratic monarch, and are unrestrained by geographical boundary lines.
>
> "That, indeed, is one of the chief causes for the fiscal ills which now afflict Belgium. That little country, independent, sovereign and self-controlled as it is, stands nevertheless but as a province in the financial empire of Europe.
>
> "France and Belgium do a vast amount of trading with each other. Their merchants and industrialists are accustomed to one another's ways; their banking relations have long been intimate. The currency of both countries is normally almost identical in form and value. The people of Belgium have been accustomed to look on the French franc as virtually equivalent to their own.
>
> "It is inevitable, therefore, that when the French franc takes a new tumble in the market, holders of Belgian francs should feel alarm. The designation of King Albert as dictator is calculated to do much to restore some of that lost confidence. It will have to do more than that, however, if permanent advantage is to accrue from the arrangement."


I CAN'T DO IT UNLESS SOMEBODY MAKES ME!
EUROPE
EUROPE'S POST-WAR BURDENS
DICTATORSHIP
ORR
SNAP INTO IT!
POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS
YEZZIR
DICTATORSHIPS
EUROPE

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WAITING TO BE DRIVEN
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

IT'S FUNNY SHE CAN'T GET ANYTHING DONE WITHOUT BEING BOSSED
—Smith in the Tulsa *Tribune.*

THE NEW AUTHORITY IN EUROPE

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

In Europe they're putting peace on a war basis.—*Toledo Blade.*

Public officials are sworn first in and then cussed out.—*Wall Street Journal.*

It took a Constitutional Amendment to put the jack in apple-jack.—*New Haven Register.*

France keeps looking for recipes when what she needs is a receipt.—*American Lumberman.*

Chicago plans the highest twin towers in the world. As isles of safety?—*New York Evening Post.*

New York Pedestrians' Association functions about the same strength as the Bartenders' Union of America.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Armored omnibuses for Yankee tourists might prove popular in Paris. At the worst they can try tanks.—*Springfield Republican.*

"Italy's King Dedicates Shaft," says a headline, indicating that Premier Mussolini is making a regular Prince of Wales out of him.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

A military expert predicts that the next war will be fought by wireless. From what we heard the other night we had the impression that it had started.—*Punch.*

The Soviet Government has relaxed the rule against foreign gold prospectors. You have to let a fellow find it before you can take it away from him.—*American Lumberman.*

When the mechanical engineers produce a perfect automobile perhaps somebody will turn his attention to the problem of making pedestrians faster and more durable.—*Seattle Times.*

Former Secretary of Labor Wilson spent $88.81 to win the Democratic senatorial primary in Pennsylvania, which gives you a fair idea of what the Democratic candidacy in Pennsylvania is worth.—*Life.*

The Fascist Government is trying to popularize the potato in order to save wheat by minimizing the consumption of macaroni and spaghetti, but somehow an Italian and a potato seem about as far apart as an Irishman and spaghetti.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

King Albert of Belgium has been promoted.—*Toledo Blade.*

Those turning furrows in Florida are still turning profits.—*New Haven Register.*

One reason so many poets are poor is that there are so many poor poets.—*Florence Herald.*

As a last resort, the farmer can go to town, where his sons and his profits went.—*New Haven Register.*

Many a suit guaranteed to wear like iron does so by eventually becoming rusty.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

The only pedestrian who doesn't have to dodge motor-cars these days is the one who draws a walk to first base.—*Topeka Capital.*

Three hundred deaf mutes sang "The Star Spangled Banner" with their hands. They had no trouble reaching the high notes. —*Toledo Blade.*

Wolves are blamed for the alarming spread of rabies in Russia. Our theory is that it originated in a wolf that had been bitten by a Bolshevist.—*Punch.*

A study of all the evidence shows that we drove a hard bargain with France in the settlement of her war debt, at the same time giving her most generous terms.—*New York Evening Post.*

Driving with one hand causes most of the accidents. There is one thing to remember about an auto, and that is, that you can not tie the reins around the whip-socket.—*American Lumberman.*

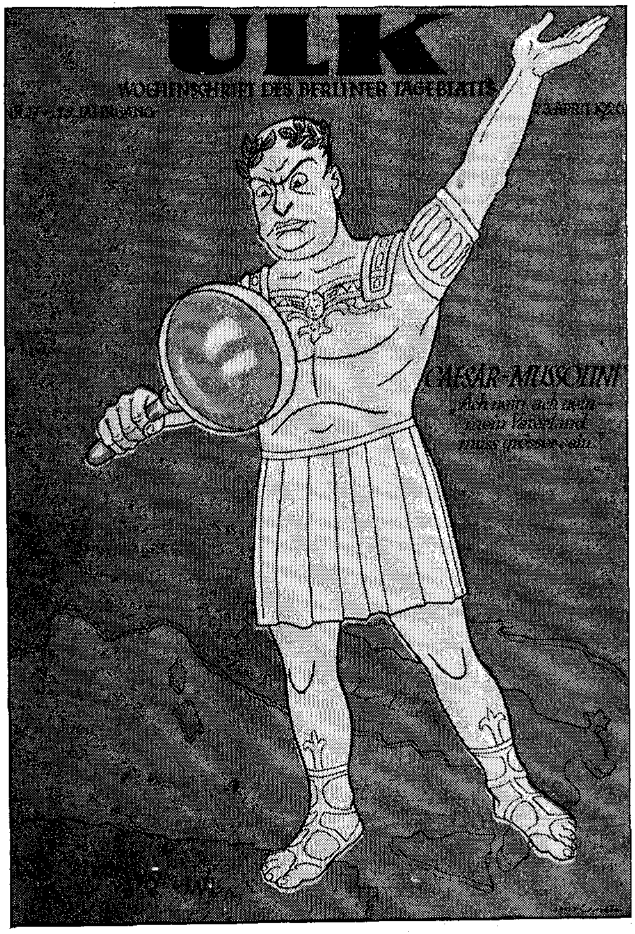
The Government of Bermuda are offering a prize for the best poem descriptive of the advantages of that island. The great difficulty seems to be in finding a rime to "bootlegger."—*Punch.*

Mr. Kipling reviews the literary pageant of 2,500 years and can find only a dozen immortals in the procession. Evidently Rudyard has not looked over the 1926 Summer fiction announcements.—*New York Times.*

President Coolidge has prohibited the importation into this country of revolvers that unfairly simulate weapons of American design and from now on the public will have the satisfaction of knowing that it is being shot up with firearms of unimpeachable American lineage.—*New York Sun.*

"IMPERIALIST" ITALY

"IMPERIALISM" AND "THE ITALIAN EMPIRE" are favorite headlines in the Italian press, according to some who note that since the Opposition has faded away the new Italy, "confident of itself within," has turned its ideas toward expansion. There is little scope left in the home field for that "hectic and declamatory style" so dear to Fascist publicists and politicians, remarks a contributor to the London *New Statesman*, who observes with a hint of irony that an intense realization of the greatness of the Italian nation has captured the intellect and won the enthusiasm of the victorious party. This writer who signs himself "M. H." goes on to say:



GERMAN SATIRE

MUSSOLINI: "My country must always be greater!"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"Mussolini, who is always sure of an audience not only in Italy but all over the world, has taken up the imperialistic theme. His latest pronouncement upon the subject proclaims his conviction that it would be abnormal for any vigorous nation to abstain from imperialism. 'Every living being,' he says, 'that has the will to live must have imperialistic tendencies.' How much more true must this be of groups of individuals anxious to progress in relation to other groups! So, convinced that imperialism is for the 'general good' (for without it a people must 'vegetate and grow old'), Mussolini sees fit to make it the keynote of the Fascist external program. Lest, however, what is merely the putting into practise of a strong philosophical conviction should be misinterpreted by less disciplined peoples, he has assured the world that his 'imperialism does not exist in the sense of aggressive, explosive imperialism which prepares war.'

"Three years of training have inclined his audience to appreciate the Dictator's political wisdom. Italy has been disciplined to vigor and ardor of spirit. There is an almost mystical element in his political gospel, the idea of a people keeping the flame of victory burning. He has won the internal struggle against the old parliamentary parties hands down, and succeeded in unifying Italian opinion, at least all express Italian opinion, to a remarkable degree.

"As the Opposition scapegoat became a sorry animal to worry, the 'Duce' turned his thoughts abroad in search of fuel for his flame. The idea of expansion obsessed him. The New Italy must spread her culture far and wide. So, bethinking himself that he is 'ruler of the King's Navee,' he starts sailing on the Mediterranean and makes a hit first as a sheik in Tripoli and then as a sort of benevolent Father Neptune among the screeching sirens of Genoa harbor."

The Romans, whose symbol of consular authority, the Fasces, gave the cue to Mussolini's supporters for their name, Fascists, used to call the Tyrrhenian Sea "Mare Nostrum," we are reminded by this informant, who avers that Fascist Italy has decided to improve upon the Roman conception and give the name to the entire Mediterranean. In his view the Fascists are ready to depart from the Roman model to the extent of becoming a seafaring people and he adds:

"On more than one occasion, notably while on his recent voyage to Genoa, the 'Duce' has declared that 'the future of Italy lies upon the sea.' The near future lies upon the Mediterranean. Italian greatness must first make itself felt in the Mediterranean zone. The consolidation of Italian strength under the brilliant leadership of Mussolini has come to an opportune moment for those who dream of Italian imperialism. The Mediterranean has come to the forefront of European politics just when Fascist Italy, having settled her internal difficulties, is ready, we might even say anxious, to impress her importance upon the other nations of the world. With the comparative insignificance assumed by the security problem since the ratification of the Locarno treaties, Italy has recognized the growth in importance of the Mediterranean question, and has been on the lookout for a suitable occasion on which to assert herself. The possibility of an international conference for the purpose of examining the status of Tangier and the change in the situation in North Africa brought about by the defeat of the Riffian leader Abd-el-Krim, was therefore greeted with enthusiasm by the Fascist press, which saw in the proposed conference an admirable setting for the diplomatic début of the Italian Empire."

That Italy must expand is the definite present fact about the country, says this contributor to *The New Statesman*, who relates that in the "officially inspired Italian press" writers are concerned with the study of the statistics of population and he adds:

"An interesting article appeared in the *Corriere Della Sera* giving the figures concerning Italy's density of population and increase of birth-rate in comparison with those of other nations. The statistics show that Italy comes fourth among the nations of Europe in total population; that births exceed deaths in Italy to a greater extent than in any other European country, and that Japan is the only rival in this respect that Italy has in the world; that Italy has only two rivals in density of population among the Great Powers of the world, Great Britain and Japan. It is further claimed that with the apparent decrease in the birth-rate remaining less than the decrease in the death-rate the rejuvenation of the Italian race is being gradually brought about. Yet there is little outlet for this flourishing population, as owing to the immigration policies of various countries, Italian emigration to-day amounts to only a fourth or a fifth of what it was in 1913.

"Expansion is difficult in Africa as well as elsewhere. When Mussolini sailed in state to Tripoli and held a regular Durbar there to kindle what he chose to call 'the colonial spirit of the nation,' for all the talk of the excellencies of Tripolitania the eyes of Italy were distinctly inclined to squint a little and look toward Tunis. Tunis has some hundred thousand Italians to some forty thousand Frenchmen, according to figures commonly

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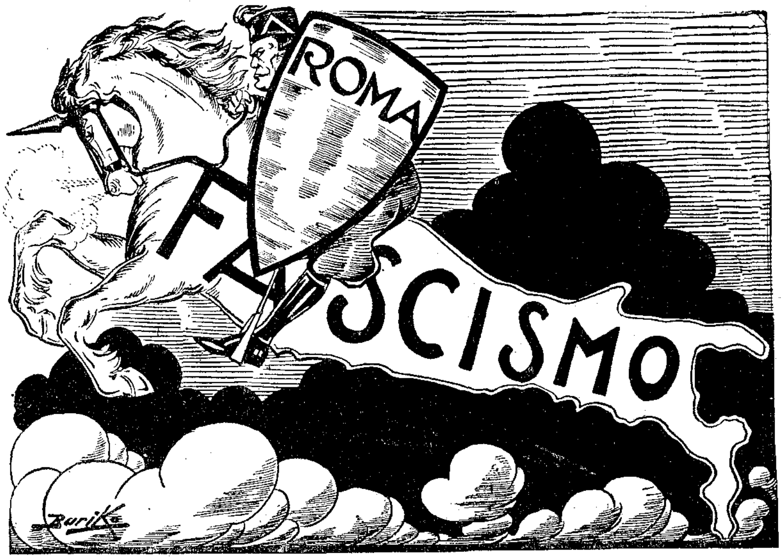
Springfield, Missouri

current in Rome. But, as Italian imperialism is strictly non-aggressive, a good deal of big talk in the Roman press on the subject of Africa in general and Tunis in particular was hastily pronounced by the Foreign Office to be strictly for home consumption—a fine point in the art of propaganda. Similarly, the Foreign Office has seen fit to deny its interest in the holding of a new Tangier conference."



THE NEXT TASK
"After triumph at home Fascism turns its attention to the outer world."
—*Il 420* (Florence).

An authoritative confirmation of some of the foregoing allegations is revealed in a statement by Premier Mussolini to the Rome correspondent of the Associated Press, in which he says that:

"We are thirsting for the power, for the riches, and the prosperity so long denied us, but our imperialism presents no threat to the world's peace. Surely the American people, whose commercial and economic empire stretches over the whole world, can understand and sympathize with young Italy's need to expand culturally and economically beyond her borders."

Incidentally it is pointed out by this Rome correspondent that in discussing the need for mutual understanding between Italy and the United States, the Italian Premier said that the American Government resembles the Fascist State more than any of the liberal democratic governments of Europe. When the Premier was asked, this informant further relates, to define his often repeated phrase, "Italy's undeniable colonial rights," he declared:

"Our colonial aspirations do not constitute a menace for any one. Italy asks only what is indispensable to her and what it is just that she have. It is certain that she will obtain fulfilment of these desires by a policy of peace and friendly agreements, since no nation would want to assume the grave responsibility of obstructing the achievement of such legitimate and, in reality, such unexcessive aspirations."

The best way for Americans to understand Fascist Italy, according to Mr. Mussolini, is through a comparison with their own country and he is quoted in this interview further, as follows:

"Paradoxical as it may seem, there is a distinct resemblance between the development of Italy during the last decade and the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century. Despite the tremendous differences in the historical traditions and temperaments of the two peoples, there is a clear parallel, for example, between your Civil War and our recent economic civil war. The doctrine of States' rights, prevalent before your Civil War, carried to the extreme in the theory that the States had the right to secede from the Union, resembled the doctrine prevalent in Italy before the advent of Fascism, of class, of self-defense and regional autonomy.

"In the United States it was necessary to fight a frightfully destructive war to affirm the authority of the Federal Government, while we were able, with a comparatively bloodless struggle, to affirm the authority of the Central State organism.

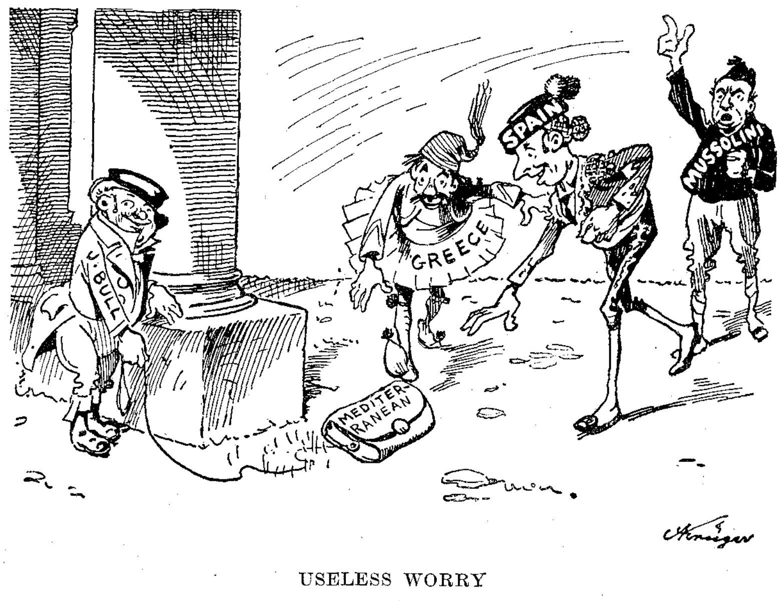
"The American Government resembles the Fascist State more than any liberal democratic government of Europe. Popular sovereignty is tempered by strong governmental authority. Universal suffrage elects the Government, but can not interfere with its work, as is the case in European democracies.

"Your pioneering period necessarily produced imperialism. So must ours. The difference in type between our imperialisms is explained by certain fundamental differences between the two nations and peoples. America had a tradition of freedom. Italy has one of enslavement to foreigners, America was enslavement to foreigners. America was protected by her isolation, was overflowing with natural riches, while Italy was poor in land and materials. America had a vast territory sufficient for all her people, while Italy's surplus man-power must emigrate.

"Yet the two nations have much in common. Both are young, healthy and full of self-confidence and determination to possess strength and prosperity. Our soil is not rich, but whatever it contains we are determined to utilize, making science help the strength of our arms. Our cultural heritage is among the richest in the world; our racial vitality is tremendous; our thirst for riches and prosperity can not be denied. We must expand or suffocate.

"Nationalism in America is no less strong than that in Italy. In both nations success, achievement and progress are sought with religious ardor. Our religion of nationalism is less material because we must depend upon spiritual resources as much as physical. Our imperialism—like yours—is not a threat to world peace. Americans should see the injustice of accusing us of militarisms. You, safe across the Atlantic, keep your Army, Navy, and air forces ready to resist attack and to resent any insult to your national honor. We, in the midst of centuries-old hatreds and having just won our independence after generations of slavery, surely can not be criticized for protecting ourselves and keeping ourselves prepared.

"But there is such a tremendous gulf in type, tradition and history between the United States and Fascist Italy that something more than goodwill is needed for mutual understanding. In connection with such a basic matter as our condemnation of liberalism and democracy, Americans can not arrive at a clear understanding without knowing our yesterdays as well as to-days."

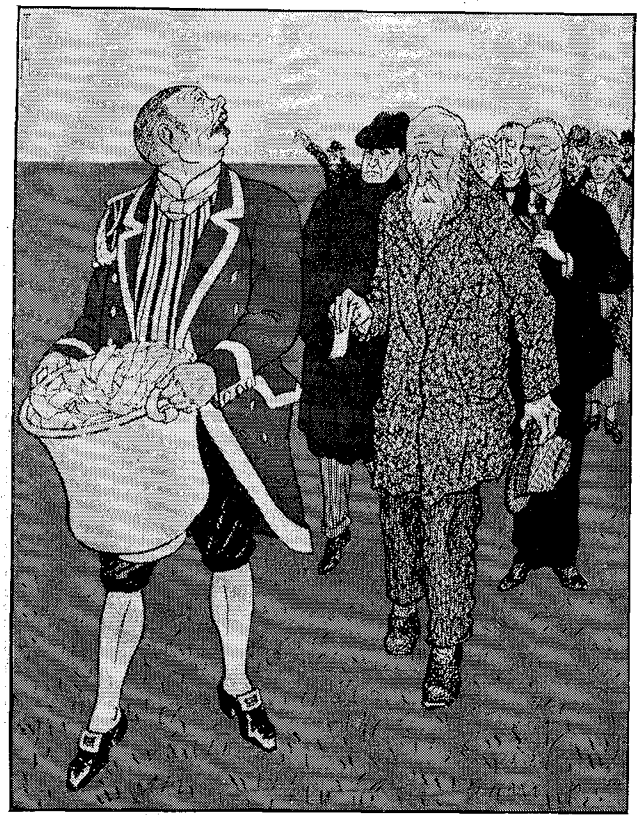


USELESS WORRY

MUSSOLINI (to Greece and Spain): "Wo to either of you, if you touch my property!"
JOHN BULL: "Ha Ha! His property!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PRIVATE PROPERTY'S VICTORY IN GERMANY

NOT DEVOTION TO THE KAISER or to the numerous other discrowned rulers of Germany decided the referendum on the proposed "confiscation" of the properties of ex-ruling families, we are told, but the fear that the principle of uncompensated alienation, once sanctioned by the State, might be applied to the property of Hans Schmidt, Fritz Bauer and their worthy bourgeois neighbors. Such is the opinion of the Belfast *Northern Whig*, which thinks the result must be regarded rather as a repudiation of extreme Socialist and Communist doctrine than as an expression of dissatisfaction with the republican form of government and a plea for the restoration of the Kaiser, kings and grand dukes. Rightly enough, this newspaper adds, the German citizen wants to keep the hard-earned savings he has invested and the little property he has purchased with the proceeds of his thrift. One of the strange things about the German referendum as recorded in a previous issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, is that, while the vote in favor of expropriating without compensation the property of Germany's former rulers was 27 to 1, the proposal was beaten because a majority of the voters stayed away from the polls. Under the German Constitution a majority of the qualified voters must cast ballots in order to make a decision valid. According to the last Presidential election, there are less than 40,000,000 eligible voters in the Reich. In the recent plebiscite but 15,685,719 votes were cast, we are told in foreign dispatches. Of that number, 14,441,590 voted for expropriation, and 584,723 against it. The remainder of the ballots were void.



GERMAN CYNICISM

"The poor simple Germans thought it was a ballot-box—but the referendum was only a waste-basket."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Following the vote on the Expropriation bill, the Government introduced a so-called Compromise bill for the settlement of the property claims of former ruling houses, but it was not passed by the Reichstag, according to Berlin press dispatches, and as a result, the question of the claims in the courts of the Reich has been adjourned until December next. Among the German press we find the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* expressing regret that the "enemy," by which it means those who voted in favor of the Expropriation bill, was not completely annihilated and it avers that the conflict will still continue. It would be stupid, according to this daily, "to deny the fact that about 36 per cent. of the population of the Reich are inflamed by revolutionary moods and tendencies." Says a moderate Nationalist journal, the Hamburger *Nachrichten:*

> "Heaps of hatred, calumny and lies were piled up by interested politicial parties in the course of the campaign which preceded the referendum. One hoped that the popular vote of June 20 would result in the victory of the truth which alone can contribute to a statesman-like solution of the question. Yet this did not happen. How stupid it is, for instance, that the parties of the Left speak of their 'victory,' appraise the millions of votes cast for confiscation only from a selfish political standpoint, and declare that those of their fellow countrymen who did not vote have thereby silently manifested their approval of the confiscation idea. How stupid it is, on the other hand, that representatives of the group of the Right, such as Count Westarp, maintain that confiscation was voted down by nearly seven-tenths of the German electorate. The fourteen and a half millions of votes cast in favor of confiscation must be compared not with 39.7 millions who had the right to vote on June 20, but with 29.5 millions who actually voted in the six elections held in Germany since 1919. Indeed, it is only this comparison that will enable us to form an accurate idea of the political situation."

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, it is a mistake to consider the referendum result as a defeat of Bolshevism and he goes on to explain:

> "Had the ballot been strictly secret the votes for expropriation would have numbered not fourteen and a half millions, but at least fifteen, perhaps sixteen or seventeen millions. In no German election do more than thirty millions out of a possible total of nearly forty millions go to the polls. It is clear that more than half of all politically active Germans are for expropriating their former rulers.
>
> "If this majority were made up of Bolsheviks, or sympathized with Bolshevism, Moscow would indeed have cause for gratification. But of course it is not. If the term Bolshevik must be used in connection with the referendum (that most democratic of all institutions) it could be applied only to the Communists. In the general election of 1924 the total Communist vote was nearly two and three-quarter millions. In last year's Presidential election the vote for the Communist candidate, Thälman, was nearly two millions. There is reason to believe that the strength of the German Communist movement has declined rather than increased, but even if it is estimated at about two and a half million votes it would represent little more than one-sixth of Sunday's total, and perhaps a seventh of the total there would have been by a genuinely secret ballot."

A very radical agitation was conducted by the Communists, this informant goes on to say, but it proved to be an enormous asset to the Monarchists. In some country districts, it appears, the Communists represented the Expropriation bill as only the first offensive in the war against private property and so scared many peasants out of voting. We read then:

> "In Berlin they paraded the streets of even the wealthy quarters with red flags and banners adorned with the star or hammer and sickle of Soviet Russia, so that many of the inhabitants thought revolution was in the atmosphere. Indeed, toward the end of the campaign the German public had a severe attack of Bolshevik scare (a scare which was increased a hundredfold by the Conservative press), and there was a great deal of that hysteria which seems to accompany every national crisis. Had the Communists agitated with a little more insight there is no doubt that the total number of votes for the Expropriation bill would have been much higher.
>
> "To represent the bill as an onslaught on the principle of private property is quite erroneous. Even if the bill had become law Germany's former rulers would not have been left to starve. It was felt that every settlement or compromise made hitherto had been outrageously favorable to the dynasties, and that only by sweeping measures like this Expropriation bill would an equitable settlement be possible, for a settlement under the bill

would not in practise have been what it was on paper, seeing that it would have left untouched the vast wealth that the dynasties hold outside Germany, would have been interpreted in their favor by biased courts, and would not have excluded any subsequent financial arrangements between the dynasties and their sympathizers. One thing is sure: had the German State during the eight years that have passed since the revolution made any even tolerably equitable compromise in settlement of the claims of Germany's former rulers no referendum would have been possible.

"It is, of course, true that several millions of Germans, and those not only Communists, would like to see the Kaiser beg for his daily bread, not because they are Bolsheviks but because they believe he was one of those responsible for the war. It is also true that not several but many millions of Germans resent the fact that by making its huge awards to the dynasties the republic is financing the German Monarchist movement, which is responsible for three insurrections, more than 300 assassinations, and thousands of armed conspirators, and is a permanent menace not only to German but also to European democracy. This again has nothing to do with Bolshevism."

PROBLEMS OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

NOWHERE IN THE WORLD is the white man confronted with the problems he faces in China, where he is said to be purely in the position of a guest. Sometimes he is an uninvited one, we are told, but sometimes also an honored and welcomed one. He is segregated in a settlement or concession and "may not live outside of it unless he is a missionary, when he comes under a special treaty clause which he owes to early French patronage of Catholic missions." So writes Lady Hosie in the London *Sunday Times*, and she pictures the foreign settlements as small areas of land fringing a Chinese city, which the foreigner has made so beautiful and prosperous that the "fringe," so to speak, has become more desirable than the garment to which it is attached. The guest has been "guilty of outshining the host," in her words, and hence many of the late troubles between Chinese and foreigner. We read then:

"The settlement of Shanghai is inhabited by dense crowds of persons, of whom the foreigners form but a merest fraction. Nearly a million people live round about Shanghai settlement, of whom eight hundred thousand are Chinese. A large proportion of the remainder are Japanese, and of the remaining handful of white people some ten thousand are Russian refugees. The streets of shops behind the Bund are entirely Chinese owned; wealthy Chinese, far wealthier than the foreign merchants, have built palaces for themselves in the more attractive districts, and thousands of poorer Chinese live in the purlieus. Away from the water-front, if you lose your way, you will walk an hour before you meet anybody but a Chinese to direct you, and you will be lucky to find one who understands any language but Chinese.

"This city, with its vast Chinese population, is still presided over, as in its inception, by a municipal council run on English lines by a small group of public-spirited gentlemen, mainly British and American. And very successfully, too. There are all the latest developments. The railless tram, driven excellently by a Chinese mechanic, the white line for traffic, red and green lights at night at crossroads, a model and very humane jail and reformatory, clean streets—all of these are to be found in Shanghai. And not a single one of them, nor anything approaching them, across a road, not a very wide one, where another tramway with rails runs in the real Shanghai, the garment to which the settlement is the fringe. For Shanghai native city, whose walls were torn down for the tramway, keeps its native ideas of sanitation, and the disposal of garbage in its streets persists as for the last many hundred years."

It is not unnatural, Lady Hosie tells us further, when certain Chinese students see throngs of Chinese working in the settlements and living there and paying taxes that they should become sore at heart and cry: "Give us back our settlements. They are Chinese soil and it is a shame and an injustice that foreigners should have complete rule over so many of our people and over such a fair corner of our land." But it is pointed out—

"The foreigner, who has been almost driven out of his own settlement by the flood of Chinese coming in, either for protection from their own soldiers or to trade in peace between themselves and with him, becomes annoyed. He has to live on the edges of the settlement, in much smaller houses, for the most part, than the rich Chinese, and bear the brunt of very greatly enhanced prices. He naturally replies: 'We made the settlement what it is out of a scrap of waste ground you could not use. What is to become of us if you take it over? We made it desirable. If you had it, how long would you keep it so? How long would it be before it was as full of corruption, literally and spiritually, as your own Shanghai city, which is next door to us? Go and govern that decently, and then come and talk to us!'

"That has, in effect, been the situation for some time. And regrettable incidents arise from the friction. Since last year, after actual shooting took place in May, a certain lack of co-ordination in city governance has been corrected by putting one man, an Englishman, in charge of the settlement as commissioner, and he has the responsibility for preserving peace therein, at least amongst the mob. Moreover, the municipal council decided that three Chinese members be put on their committees. Instead, however, of accepting this as a grace, the Chinese association dealing with the matter, urged by wire-pullers of the revolutionary type, replied that they would only be satisfied with representation equal to their taxation! Now the Chinese, being so enormously in the majority, pay by far the greater part of the taxes. So if Shanghai wishes to uphold the democratic doctrine of 'no taxation without representation,' the foreigner, for whom and by whom the settlement was created, would be swamped entirely out of its government. Alas, it is too obvious that, in that case, Shanghai settlement would soon be in the same deplorable condition as Shanghai native city."

Gegen den Raub
DES
Privat-Eigentums

International Newsreel photograph

"AGAINST THE ROBBERY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY"

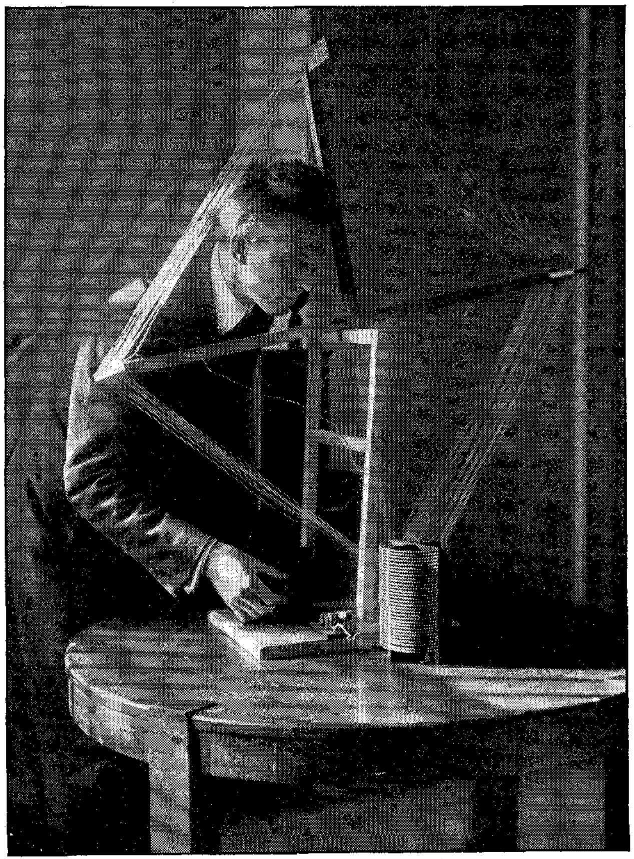
The slogan of Germans who voted against the Expropriation bill.

Lady Hosie maintains that to understand what the white man does for the Chinese, one has only to look at a rickshaw coolie in Shanghai and compare his cleanliness, his aspect of general well-being, despite the ever pressing financial cares of the poor, with the crowds of unfortunates coming in from the countryside full of sores and vermin, despair in their eyes. Then the onlooker will understand that if only for the sake of the coolie the foreigner must still take the lead in the settlements and "keep the banners of justice, incorruption and social service flying."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RADIO-FAKERS

THAT THE SMATTERING OF KNOWLEDGE on electrical subjects, with the accompanying technical terms, which has been widely acquired through use of radio apparatus, is being misused by swindlers in dozens of different ways, is charged by Dr. E. E. Free in an article on “The Quack Doctors of Radio,” contributed to *Popular Radio* (New York, August). Dr. Free first pays his respects to some of the therapeutists who, he charges, have been misusing the good name and the technical terms of radio. The dangerous aspect of all pretended “scientific” curative cults, he points out, is not only that they take money uselessly from their victims but, even more, that they may delay and impede the treatment of some really dangerous disease. He writes:



Courtesy of *Popular Radio* (New York)

A RADIO APPARATUS FOR “SPIRIT MESSAGES”

“Altho some honest investigators have made experiments, the applications of radio to psychic matters have been mainly at the hands of the fakers and quacks. Trials honestly made have failed to detect the slightest evidence of psychic influences on radio reception.”

> “When persons are suffering from an acute germ infection or from some real affliction like cancer or tuberculosis, it is a part of the duty of every radio expert, I submit, to tell the truth about ‘electrons’ and ‘radiations’ and the other words so glibly misused by the quacks. The flavor of science is an impressive flavor. It is an obligation of the radio public and of others who really understand these words to see that this flavor is not used to mask things that are really social poisons.
>
> “Outside the field of health and medicine radio has provided other opportunities for quackery. One of the most despicable is that of the harpies who prey on the desires of those recently bereaved. It is natural for the human mind to seek comfort, to wish to be assured that loved ones who have died are still alive somewhere, still to be met in the hereafter. This has provided, for centuries, an opportunity for fake spiritualists, for fortune-tellers, and for a thousand other types.
>
> “Radio has its share of these. One of the most frequent is the claim to be able to communicate with the dead by radio. Instances have turned up in a dozen cities in the past two years. It is not difficult to construct a receiver which is connected with no wires but which will speak, apparently, by some mysterious influence. The ‘influence’ is, of course, merely a low-powered transmitter in the next room.
>
> “In spite of frequent exposure, these delusions continue. Only last September, a meeting of spiritualists in Paris proposed and instituted a scheme for the construction of radio receivers with which it was proposed to communicate with the dead. In April of this year a spiritualist of Chicago exhibited a ‘radio box’ which delivered itself of messages supposed to come from the departed.”

Another delusion which Dr. Free says has grown more and more prevalent since the introduction of broadcasting is that of persecution by means of radio waves. Many persons of feeble mentality have acquired the idea that radio waves sent out from the minds of evil individuals or even from the broadcasting stations are able in some mysterious way to cause illness or mental distress. He says:

> “In at least one instance which has come to my notice, this delusion was put to use by a faker to extract money from the victim. This quack encouraged the idea that the radio waves were doing internal harm. He prescribed a daily—and costly—treatment with his ‘radio opposer.’ Also he supplied some pills which tasted like bicarbonate of soda, and doubtless were nothing else. Of course, the patient recovered. The pills alone would have seen to that.
>
> “There was an epidemic of such delusions two years ago, after publicity given to the supposed ‘death rays,’ said to operate by some radio principle. There do exist, of course, such things as violent electric discharges, some of them in the form of short-distance beams or rays. Dr. W. D. Coolidge, of the General Electric Company, has induced intense streams of electrons to leave the vacuum-tubes in which they are produced and to come out for a few inches or even for a few feet into the air. This makes a ‘death ray’ of a sort. Dr. Coolidge can kill a mouse with it. But it is a far cry from such laboratory experiments to the claims of inventors who propose to annihilate cities or to destroy armies by intense beams of destructive energy sent by radio or otherwise.
>
> “Still more nonsensical is the claim to be able to damage or annoy persons by ‘death rays’ emanating from the eye of an evil adept in the art. Let us see to it that radio is not used any longer to support these long-exploded superstitions.”

THE HIGH COST OF SUNBURN—Approximately $700,000 can be saved to American employers if the practise of overexposure to the sun at beaches to gain a coat of tan is discouraged, said Dr. Charles F. Pabst, professor of skin diseases at Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn, at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, as quoted in the New York *Sun*. Says that paper:

> “‘Bathers should be warned that lying in the sun for hours at a time is a dangerous practise which often results in serious harm,” said Dr. Pabst. ‘The skin can not manufacture pigments quickly enough to protect one from injury unless the first exposures are of short duration and are lengthened only gradually. The sun emits more ultra-violet light during July and August than at any other time of the year. It may damage the skin cells and even produce death.’ Dr. Pabst estimates that 10,000 working days are lost every week of summer annually as a result of intense sunburn. Putting the average working wage at $7, he sees a loss to employers of $70,000 a week, or $700,000 for ten weeks of summer.”

LIVING BAROMETERS

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED that in many cases both animals and men know when a storm approaches, possibly through ability to detect, involuntarily, a reduction in atmospheric pressure. An interesting assemblage of these beliefs appears in *La Liberté* (Paris) under the title, "The Influence of Barometric Pressure on Living Creatures." It must be taken however, as a consensus of popular opinion rather than as a body of scientific results. We read:

"Some creatures have the faculty of perceiving barometric depressions, indicating the approach of storms. This faculty is wide-spread among animals. They feel physiologically uneasy, and then take the necessary precautions in view of the tempest.

"When they foresee bad weather, bees go out very early in the morning, keep near the hive, return suddenly with only partial loads, and become easily irritated, attacking those who approach.

"The garden spider turns its head toward the interior of its hole and strengthens its web with numerous extra threads.

"Ducks raise themselves on their toes, flap their wings, make a great outcry and are excited.

"Roosters crow at evening or at other unaccustomed times.

"Oxen raise their muzzles to the air as if to sniff the wind, and huddle together.

"The ass becomes sad, the marmot whistles, the fox and jackal whine.

"Ants stop work and retire to their underground galleries.

"Swallows skim close to the ground, snails come from their holes, flies become stickier than usual.

"The frog is an excellent barometer. Place him in a vessel half full of water with a little ladder, and he descends it as rain approaches.

"Some human beings feel similar sensations, especially weak and nervous persons who have some weak member or organ—corns, an old wound, or rheumatism. These pain sharply when the barometer falls.

"Alienists have noted that the insane are more excited when a storm approaches. Also madness shows itself especially when the barometric variations are great—in March and September.

"Men of genius, who are generally nervous, often feel the influence of barometric variations.

"Giordani felt storms coming four days in advance; Diderot said, 'It seems to me that I go crazy when the wind blows violently.' Maine de Biran said, 'In bad weather my mind and my will are not the same as when it is fine.' Alfieri wrote, 'I am like a barometer; I have always experienced, more or less, a greater ease of composition according to the atmospheric pressure; absolute stupidity when the great winds of the solstices and the equinoxes are blowing, an infinitely less penetration in the evening than in the morning.'

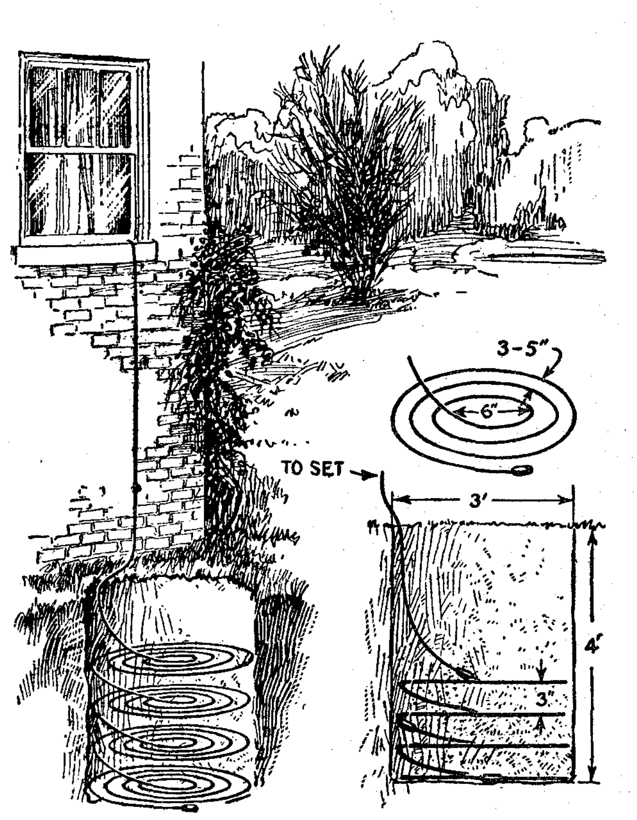
"Such cases are not confined to men of genius; they are found in all nervous persons. How many have we not seen disquieted, irritable, excited, some hours before a storm?"

GRAFTED GLANDS IMPROVE HEALTH—Every one knows nowadays that the ductless glands which all of us possess in various portions of our bodies have a great effect on health, says Dr. E. E. Free in *The Week's Science*, his press bulletin (New York). He adds:

"For example, if the thyroid gland, located in the neck, becomes diseased it may cause a goiter, or even death. For years surgeons have been trying to work out some way of grafting good glands into the body, in place of diseased ones, just as a good branch can be grafted on a tree. Within the past few weeks this has been accomplished twice. Dr. Cesare Frugoni, of Florence, Italy, succeeded in grafting a new gland of what is called the parathyroid variety into the body of a young electrician, with the result that he was cured of a chronic disease resembling lockjaw, which disease had been brought on by the fact that his own parathyroid gland was not working properly. The second case was at Lille, France, where a new thyroid gland was transplanted into the body of a girl who had no natural thyroid gland. This operation, too, was successful, the girl being cured of mental disorders almost severe enough to be called idiocy. These two operations add much plausibility to the hopes of such experts as the famous Dr. Serge Voronoff, of Paris, who have been attempting to cure premature old age by gland transplantation, which is the so-called 'monkey-gland' operation. However, there is no probability that real old age can be postponed in this way. Only the diseased condition which makes the appearances of old age come on twenty or thirty years too soon are expected to yield to the gland treatment. There is no evidence that rejuvenation, even in these cases, can be produced by taking gland extracts as medicine."

UNDERGROUND RADIO ANTENNA

A SPECIALLY DESIGNED underground antenna claimed to eliminate all interference by using ground waves instead of the air waves is described in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). The writer believes the underground variety to be practically free from atmospheric disturbances. He writes:



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

UNDERGROUND ANTENNA INSTALLATION

"The installation of the ground antenna is very simple. The method shown in the illustration was used by *Popular Mechanics* radio laboratory with good results and is specified by the manufacturer. The antenna consists of shielded and sheathed wire with especially constructed pick-up coils at the end and center, and is available in either 75 or 100 feet lengths. The pick-up coils transfer the energy or ground waves by induction, and the sheathing transfers its pick-up of energy by capacity, the shielded lead-in acting as a return for strays. Locate a suitable spot of ground under the window nearest the radio set, and dig a hole 3 feet or more deep, 2½ to 3 feet in diameter. Start with the knob end of the antenna, winding in a clockwise direction to form a flat spiral coil. Working toward the center, keep the turns about 1 inch apart, until the space left in the center is about 6 inches across, as shown in the upper diagram. Cover this coil with about 3 inches of dirt, carrying the wire in a long sweep through this dirt to the side of the hole again; then lay another coil and cover it in the same manner, continuing until four coils are made as shown. The 75-foot length will leave a balance to be used as a lead-in. Five or six coils can be wound with the 100-foot antenna. If the cellar floor is not cemented the installation can be made in the basement. There are two other methods of installing this type of antenna, one, in a straight-line trench from 18 inches to 2 feet deep, and another in a trench of the same depth, but in the shape of the letter 'S.' The method illustrated is best, however, as the spiral form is non-directional."

THOUSANDS RESCUED BY SAFETY ORGANIZATION

TWENTY YEARS OF ORGANIZED accident prevention in the plants of the U. S. Steel Corporation has saved 46,000 men from death or serious injury, has averted accidents which would have disabled 322,000 other workmen, and has resulted in a very large saving of money, it is asserted in a report of the Corporation's Bureau of Safety, Sanitation and Welfare, made public recently. The report shows that the Corporation has spent $158,000,000 for these objects in the last fourteen years, the largest item being $45,000,000 for the relief of injured employees and of the families of employees killed. From 1912 to 1926 it spent $31,700,000 for sanitation; $28,000,000 for playgrounds, schools, clubs, gardens, visiting nurses, and similar activities; $15,700,000 for accident prevention; $13,000,000 in pensions, and $22,000,000 for the employees' stock subscription plan. Says a press bulletin prepared by the American Museum of Safety, New York:

> "In bringing the report to the attention of the members of the Museum, Arthur Williams, its president, wrote: 'This is the most astounding record of accomplishment in accident prevention and health promotion that I have seen in the fifteen years of my association with the safety movement. The report is remarkable not only because of the magnitude of the expenditures shown, but because of its striking evidence of the extent to which industrial accidents may be prevented. When such industries can show a reduction of more than 60 per cent. in fatal and other serious accidents, and a reduction of more than 80 per cent. in the less serious but disabling accidents, there is no longer excuse for the failure of any industry to give the utmost attention to organized accident prevention.
>
> "'Industry and the nation are indebted to Judge Gary not only as the founder of the industrial safety movement but for his proof that expenditures for accident prevention and health promotion in industry are justified on economic as well as humanitarian grounds. When Judge Gary initiated the safety movement within the plants of the Steel Corporation in 1906 he promised that no reasonable request for funds to insure greater safety for the men in the mines and the mills, or to better their working conditions, would ever be refused. That this promise has been faithfully kept is demonstrated by the record of an expenditure of more than $47,000,000 for safety and sanitation in plant improvement in addition to $111,000,000 for general welfare work in the Steel Corporation's properties.'"

Analyzing the causes of 300,000 accidents in the operations of the Corporation over a long period, Charles L. Close, manager of the Corporation's Bureau of Safety, reports that hot metal, flue dust or flame—hazards distinctive in the steel industry—were responsible for less than 5 per cent. of the total, and that only 4.9 per cent. of the accidents were due to machinery. Nearly half of the total were due to hand labor, under circumstances that can not be controlled by mechanical safety devices or appliances. To quote further:

> "It is now a common occurrence for large steel plants to operate for months without a single disabling injury to a workman. For instance, the Joliet works of the Illinois Steel Company, with an average employment of 3,200 men, went 116 consecutive days without a single disabling accident. The Universal Portland Cement Company, with an average of 3,600 men, operated two months without a disabling accident. The Edgar Thompson works of the Carnegie Steel Company, averaging 5,400 men, operated for 67 consecutive days without accident. The Duluth plant of the Steel Corporation, employing 500 men, came through the entire year without a single injury to a workman sufficient to cause the loss of a day's time.
>
> "Discussing expenditures for the comfort of employees, the report points out that there are 66 restaurants in the Corporation's plants where food may be obtained at cost, 39 club-houses for the use of employees and their families, 169 fully equipped playgrounds for their children as well as an extensive visiting nurse service, practical housekeeping centers and good-fellowship clubs. The latter, managed entirely by employees, render assistance in case of illness or financial distress and serve as social centers.
>
> "The Steel Corporation has devoted much attention to the housing problem, in some instances developing whole industrial villages. The report states that on January 1, 1926, over $12,000,000 had been loaned to employees for home building.
>
> "The report reproduces a letter recently sent to Judge Gary by Sec. James J. Davis of the Department of Labor, in which Secretary Davis declares the records of the Department of Labor show that in a group of plants composed largely of the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries the accident frequency ratio has dropt from 60.3 per million hours of exposure in 1913 to 10.2 per million hours of exposure in 1924, a reduction of 83 per cent.
>
> "'What especially pleased me,' wrote Secretary Davis to Judge Gary, 'is your reported statement that the U. S. Steel Corporation has found that accident prevention and safety work really pay from a dollar-and-cents point of view. You are reported as having stated that the Corporation in ten years spent $9,763,063 in accident prevention work, and that the money saving resulting therefrom has been $14,609,920 in addition to the fact that 250,000 men had been saved from injury, and probably more than 40,000 saved from fatal injury.'"

MEAT AS AN EXCLUSIVE FOOD

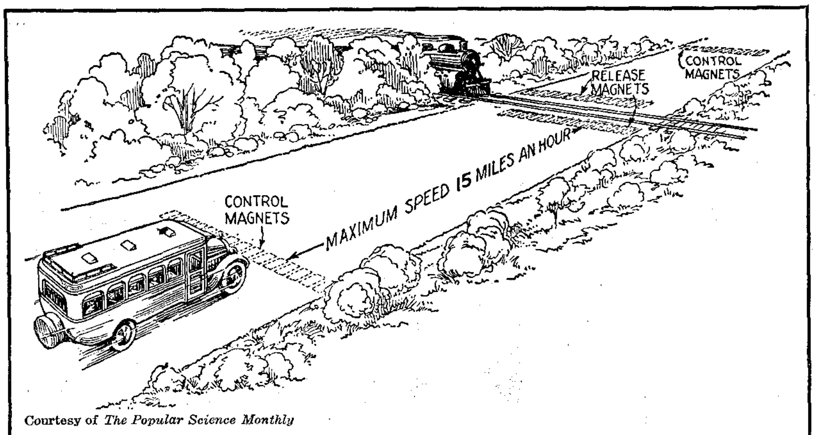
THAT one may eat nothing but meat and fish for long periods without injury to health seems to be demonstrated by the experiences of Stefansson, the arctic explorer, according to Dr. Clarence W. Lieb, of New York, who writes in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). The dietetic observations and experiences of this explorer during his career are worthy, in Dr. Lieb's opinion, of careful scrutiny by students of nutrition. We read:

> "Because of his contributions, he is entitled to prominence in many departments of science, among them anthropology, geography, geology, oceanography, languages and comparative religions. Perhaps there is no other man living to-day whose experimental studies have been so well controlled and done on so large a scale. His laboratory was the arctic circle, his experimental subjects human beings, and his experimental material, meat.
>
> "During the month of September, 1922, I made a medical survey of Mr. Stefansson. He suggested at that time that the facts elicited from the studies might be of sufficient scientific interest to warrant publication.
>
> "The following facts regarding Stefansson's life in the Far North are noteworthy:
>
> "He spent altogether eleven and one-half years within the arctic circle.
>
> "He lived for a number of days, totaling nine years, on an exclusive meat diet.
>
> "He lived for nine successive months on an exclusive meat diet.
>
> "He reached his maximum weight while subsisting on meat (fish).
>
> "His sense of physical and mental well-being was at its best during that period of his life.
>
> "He found that the exclusive meat diet worked as well when he was inactive as when active, and as well in hot weather as in cold.
>
> "His hair thickened, and his scalp became healthier.
>
> "Teeth decay was apparently much less rapid.
>
> "Neither Stefansson nor any of his men, so far as we could determine, suffered any ill effects from long-continued meat diet.
>
> "Stefansson affirms that his observations on the health and longevity of Eskimos led him to the conclusion that the high protein diet has no deleterious effects on their circulation or kidneys. He does feel, however, that the mixed diet to which they have resorted in recent years is making them prematurely old and is producing infirmities in those past middle life similar to those of civilized communities.
>
> "I have had two patients who gave a history of living on practically an exclusive meat diet for a period of several years. One of these men was about forty-five but looked several years younger. He ate practically nothing but beefsteak three times daily. He boasted of the fact that he never took exercise, and without any previous training could run a hundred yards in twelve seconds, or swim five miles without fatigue. The other man, aged fifty-five, was, when last examined about a year ago, in excellent condition. Neither of these men had symptoms of intestinal toxemia, kidney disease or cardiovascular disorders.
>
> "The foregoing data, however inadequate in their scientific check up, can only lead us to question the commonly accepted facts regarding a high protein diet."

MAGNETIC CONTROL FOR SPEEDERS

A NOVEL idea came to Charles Adler, an engineer of Baltimore, one evening as he sat by his laboratory window and watched the twinkling lights of the trains in the railroad yards below. He contrasted their orderly, methodical operation with the helter-skelter rush of the home-going automobiles on the road that crossed the railroad tracks at the end of the yard. "Why not," he thought to himself, "apply a little signal engineering to the problem of preventing auto accidents at grade crossings?" Mr. Adler set to work to solve the problem, and as a result, he has invented a system that automatically slows down the fast-driven car as it approaches the railroad crossing. No matter how hard the driver "steps on the gas," the car will not travel at a speed greater than fifteen miles an hour until it has passed the crossing. Says *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York), in an article describing Mr. Adler's invention:

"The little device that turns reckless drivers into careful ones in such peremptory fashion consists, essentially, of a powerful magnet concealed in a concrete box buried beneath the surface of the roadway at proper distance from the railroad crossing. As the approaching car passes over the magnet, it operates a small relay fitted in a metal box on the front axle of the car a few inches above the ground. The pull of the magnet momentarily opens a normally closed contact which is connected in series with the automobile battery and the coils of the selective relay placed in another box under the hood of the car.



Courtesy of *The Popular Science Monthly*

TO SAVE THE SPEEDER IN SPITE OF HIMSELF

"The selective relay consists of two coils mounted on opposite sides of a pendulum which serves as the common armature for the two coils. Attached to one side of this pendulum-armature is a contact that closes when the armature is attracted to one of the coils and opens when the armature swings to the other coil. When closed, this contact again forms the normal path of the current that operates the ignition of the car; and when it is opened by the pull of the magnet buried in the roadway by way of the relay on the axle, the ignition current is forced to travel through another contact that is attached to a speed governor so built that it will allow current to flow through the ignition system at speeds below fifteen miles an hour but cuts it off when the car is traveling faster than that rate.

"This action continues until the road magnet at the danger point is reached, when another impulse is received that causes the pendulum-armature to swing back and close its contact, thereby restoring the ignition circuit to its normal path. The road magnet is made up of flat strips of magnetized steel, placed side by side in the concrete beneath the road surface.

"And this remarkable invention may help to solve other important traffic problems besides that of the railroad grade crossing. Controlling magnets could be placed at any point where the slow and careful operation of automobiles is necessary for the public safety.

"Dangerous road intersections, streets on which schools are located, bad curves, and even steep down grades could all be arranged for automatic speed protection. The automatic control of car speed in going down steep and dangerous hills could be effected by an additional attachment which would apply the brakes as well as cut off the ignition while passing through the slow-speed zone.

"School streets are usually dangerous only during the time when the children are going to or from school and during recess periods. It would be entirely practical to use electromagnets buried beneath the road, instead of permanent magnets, and the current flow through these magnets could be controlled by the master clock in the school so that, as the recess bell rang out and the children flocked to the streets, all autos would be compelled to slow down."

Mr. Adler himself has described his device in *Safety Engineering* (New York). He concludes his article thus:

"Automatic automobile control can be applied successfully to all types of motor-vehicles. It will control the speed of automobiles either by cutting off the power or by applying the brakes whenever the car exceeds a predetermined low speed at the approach to such danger points as road intersections, bad curves, towns and railroad crossings. It consists in its entirety of but three simple and inexpensive units on the automobile which are acted upon through the air by magnetized pieces of steel in the road. As the result of tests made on Falls Road, Baltimore, it has proven itself to be a practicable life-saving agent. It will be to the motorist as valuable as is the automatic signal to the locomotive engineman to-day."

ELECTRIC FARMING

ONE OF THE FUNNIEST THINGS seen in Sweden recently by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, director of Science Service, was the use of electrical cook-stoves in forest cottages. Sweden is short on coal and oil, but long on wood and water. Dr. Slosson reports that the Swedes are growing trees faster than they are cutting them, the reverse of the policy that prevails in America. Consequently they have wood to burn but they prefer to cook with water instead. The water falls down faster than the trees can grow up, so they turn it into turbines, and with them grind the wood into pulp, and ship it over to America to be made into the yellow journals and silky stockings that are so conspicuous in our country. Electricity is cheap over there and they have an ingenious kind of cooking contrivance that keeps in the heat and the steam, so a few watts will cook a lot of food. Dr. Slosson goes on, writing in his *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"About 45 per cent. of the farms of Sweden are using electricity for lighting and light power. In the United States 'not more than 3 per cent. of the farms are receiving electric current from power lines,' according to G. E. Tripp, chairman of the Westinghouse. California, of course, claims the lead, with 554,000,000 horse-power-hours of electric power used in agriculture during the year 1923, but 80 per cent. of that is employed in pumping water for irrigation. The number of electric-power consumers on farms in California is reported as 26,915. Ohio has 17,000 farms supplied with rural electric service, and Iowa and Pennsylvania have about 12,000 each.

"To read over the list of the applications of the current one would think that the electrical farmer hadn't any chores to do and that his electrified stock were living in the lap of luxury. I am skeptical, as one of my age naturally would be, about the moral effect of all these new-fangled ways. Incandescent lights in the pig-pen! Electric fans in the cattle shed! Ultraviolet rays for hogs and hay! Is it good for young hens to be kept up all hours of the night under the white lights, gadding about and stuffing their crops with rich food? Can a thermostat altogether replace the maternal instinct?

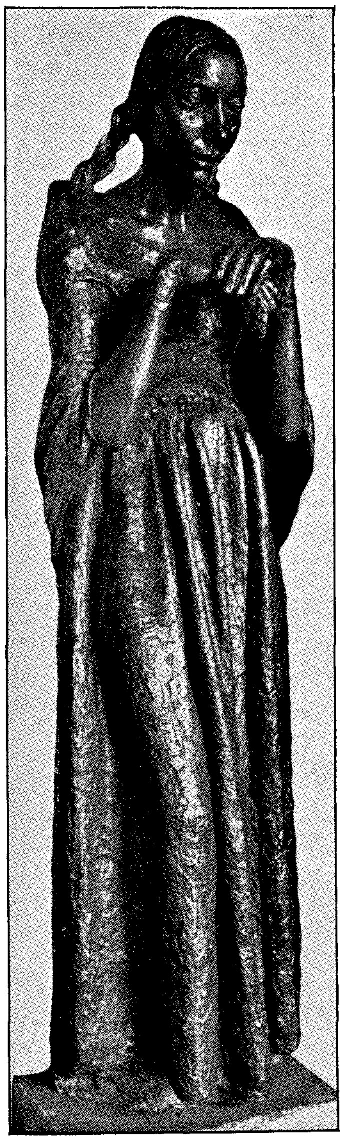
"And what will be the effect on the farmer and his family? Will he continue his commendable habit of early rising if he can milk a dozen cows at a time by simply turning on the juice? Will not the farmer's wife lose the well-rounded arms that she developed by long hours at the churn and the rosy complexion that she acquired over the cook-stove? Will the tungsten filament give that well-grounded education that we, or anyhow our forefathers, got by means of the torch or tallow dip? In short, will those whose hardest labor has been to press a button or jerk a switch acquire those sterling qualities which have made us what we are?"

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE PROVOCATIVE EPSTEIN

NO ARTIST IN ENGLAND has been the center of so much controversy as Jacob Epstein. Had he stayed with us and developed his art here, would we have found him so difficult a person to get along with? Hardly has the uproar died down over his "Rima" in London, than Mr. Epstein challenges critical approval with an exhibition of bronzes which makes people over there think they prefer "Rima" and the figures on the College of Medicine in the Strand, which latter, when set in their place almost a score of years ago, raised the same storm of protest. Mr. R. H. Wilenski, writing in the London *Graphic*, admits Mr. Epstein's "great powers as a modeler," and grants his right to his "characteristic outlook," but he wonders what posterity might be forced to think of the people of this age if some cataclysm should destroy all but Mr. Epstein's bronze figures of his contemporaries. "Those who demand that sculpture should conform to the Greco-Roman ideal of the Apollo Belvedere or the ideal of the Elgin Marbles may not find this exhibition sympathetic." Even if people may admit his figures, they must find his surfaces trying, considering that all the coarse texture of the clay reappears in the bronze. Some *preliminary discipline*, it seems, is necessary to an appreciation of Epstein:



FAR FROM GREEK

Mr. Epstein's models are intensely modern and usually disturbing to all but ultra moderns.

"For these bronzes are not based on the Greek ideal; they have no more relation to Greek sculpture than Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads' have to 'Paradise Lost.' They represent an entirely different form of art. No form of art can be enjoyed or criticized by standards applicable to another form. To enjoy or criticize justly Mr. Epstein's bronzes, the first essential step is to put from one's mind Greek marble figures in which suavity and grace are the outstanding features, and to recognize that Mr. Epstein is a sculptor of the age which produced Rodin's 'Balzac' and the other expressionist sculpture of Rodin's later years.

"In a carving like the 'Rima,' Mr. Epstein based his art on the European tradition of outdoor sculpture on the Gothic cathedrals, and mingled with it something derived from Greek carving. The same elements went to the making of his figures in the Strand. But as a maker of clay models to be cast in bronze, as he appears for the most part in this exhibition, he is less concerned—if, indeed, he is concerned at all—with these classical traditions. He is frankly a Romantic, stressing with passionate intensity the characteristic features of his chosen models, in much the same way that they are strest in paintings by Augustus John."

It is here that Mr. Wilenski shows some apprehensions about the opinion of future ages on this one:

"It is useless to look in this exhibition for records of pretty young English girls or women. Were our civilization to perish and nothing to remain of it but these bronzes, posterity would form a singular notion of the type of English girls and women of the twentieth century. But tho our descendants five hundred years hence would learn nothing of the neat grace and trim silhouette of 1926 women from the rediscovery of these bronzes, they would certainly learn that there was living in England at this time a bronze worker of powers equal to that of the sculptors of ancient Egypt or Renaissance Italy—and perhaps they would be better judges of its merits than we are ourselves to-day.

"It must be granted that the types which Mr. Epstein finds worthy of translation into bronze are not those which the average Englishman associates with the idea of pretty women. We have here an artist who reacts almost exclusively to the unusual, and seeks to enlist our interest and our sympathy for types which are supremely interesting and sympathetic to himself. To this end the characteristic structure of each model is relentlessly observed and recorded with intense emphasis; the unusual is sought and accentuated; nothing is smoothed down; and the result, whether we like it or not, is undeniably forceful, imposing, and alive.

"Whether we like his work or find it antipathetic depends, firstly, on whether or not we like romantic art as such, and secondly, on whether or not we can follow this particular romantic artist to the field of his selection. For my own part, I prefer 'Rima' and the Strand statues to these bronzes. But I recognize that Epstein is a Romantic artist of the first order. His bronzes are technically of supreme mastery. If you want your modeler to study individuals and to leave passionate records of those he found most characteristic and interesting, Jacob Epstein is unquestionably your man; for Romantic modeling has surely never been more magnificently or romantically done."

Evidence of Mr. Epstein's provocativeness is also seen in the London *Sphere*, where the writer of the "News Letter" asserts that he "can not remember an Epstein Exhibition without some piece that, inescapably impressive, repulsed those who find pleasure in what they consider an orthodox outlook." Then turning to the more orthodox:

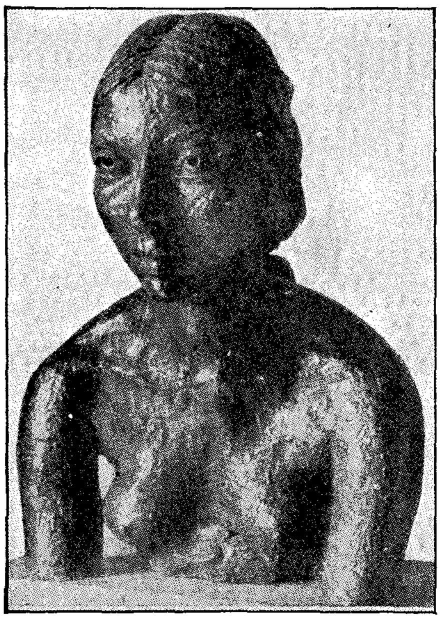
"Nearly all the portrait busts show characteristic feeling. That of Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of *The Manchester Guardian*, is dominated by careful dignity. The bust of Prof. Samuel Alexander suggests what the prophet Nehemiah should have looked like, but probably did not. The head-posture of Mrs. Epstein is heavy with the need for repose. Mr. Epstein is less effective with his own head, which seems to imply nothing except uncompromising strength. 'Seraph' has little of the cherubic nature of its title, but is puckish, a bit diabolical, and altogether vital.

"It may be that Mr. Epstein, in his vigorous denial of Greek inspiration, has adventured too far into Oriental influence. The introduction of high cheek-bones, wide, loose-lipped mouths and deliberately rough skin-surfaces, imparts an Asiatic tinge to some of his English subjects. And Oriental sitters like the Indian sisters Sunita and Anita become more Asiatic under his hands than they do in the flesh."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

HAS THE NEGRO A NEGRO ART?

THE NEGRO ARTIST "works against an undertow of sharp criticism and misunderstanding from his own group and unintentional bribes from the whites." This is the judgment of Mr. Langston Hughes, the Negro poet who sees a danger for his race in the increased interest lately taken in the artistic expressions of colored people. He cites the case of one of the most promising of young Negro poets who said to him, "I want to be a poet—not a Negro poet." This statement Mr. Hughes psychoanalyzes this way: "'I want to write like a white poet,' meaning subconsciously, 'I want to be a white poet,' meaning behind that 'I want to be white.'" Mr. Hughes, writing in *The Nation* (New York) ends with such reflections as these upon this particular poet and upon the race denial that he seems to represent:



ANITA

An Oriental sitter who, in Mr. Epstein's hands, becomes "more Asiatic than in the flesh."

> "I was sorry the young man said that, for no great poet has ever been afraid of being himself. And I doubted then that, with his desire to run away spiritually from his race, this boy would ever be a great poet. But this is the mountain standing in the way of any true Negro art in America—this urge within the race toward whiteness, the desire to pour racial individuality into the mold of American standardization, and to be as little Negro and as much American as possible.
>
> "But let us look at the immediate background of this young poet. His family is of what I suppose one would call the Negro middle class: people who are by no means rich yet never uncomfortable nor hungry—smug, contented, respectable folk, members of the Baptist Church. The father goes to work every morning. He is a chief steward at a large white club. The mother sometimes does fancy sewing or supervises parties for the rich families of the town. The children go to a mixed school. In the home they read white papers and magazines. And the mother often says 'Don't be like niggers' when the children are bad. A frequent phrase from the father is, 'Look how well a white man does things.' And so the word white comes to be unconsciously a symbol of all the virtues. It holds for the children beauty, morality, and money. The whisper of 'I want to be white' runs silently through their minds. This young poet's home is, I believe, a fairly typical home of the colored middle class. One sees immediately how difficult it would be for an artist born in such a home to interest himself in interpreting the beauty of his own people. He is never taught to see that beauty. He is taught rather not to see it, or if he does, to be ashamed of it when it is not according to Caucasian patterns.
>
> "For racial culture the home of a self-styled 'high-class' Negro has nothing better to offer. Instead, there will perhaps be more aping of things white than in a less cultured or less wealthy home. The father is perhaps a doctor, lawyer, landowner, or politician. The mother may be a social worker, or a teacher, or she may do nothing and have a maid. Father is often dark but he has usually married the lightest woman he could find. The family attend a fashionable church where few really colored faces are to be found. And they themselves draw a color line. In the North they go to white theaters and white movies. And in the South they have at least two cars and a house 'like white folks.' Nordic manners, Nordic faces, Nordic hair, Nordic art (if any), and an Episcopal heaven. A very high mountain indeed for the would-be racial artist to climb in order to discover himself and his people."

It is not from these, then, that we shall expect to find a new art, which Mr. Hughes believes resides unuttered in the hearts of his people. But—

> "Then there are the low-down folks, the so-called common element, and they are the majority—may the Lord be praised! The people who have their nip of gin on Saturday nights and are not too important to themselves or the community, or too well fed, or too learned to watch the lazy world go round. They live on Seventh Street in Washington or State Street in Chicago, and they do not particularly care whether they are like white folks or anybody else. Their joy runs, bang! into ecstasy. Their religion soars to a shout. Work maybe a little to-day, rest a little to-morrow. Play awhile. Sing a while. O, let's dance! These common people are not afraid of spirituals, as for a long time their more intellectual brethern were, and jazz is their child. They furnish a wealth of colorful, distinctive material for any artist because they still hold their own individuality in the face of American standardizations. And perhaps these common people will give to the world its truly great Negro artist, the one who is not afraid to be himself. Whereas the better-class Negro would tell the artist what to do, the people at least let him alone when he does appear. And they are not ashamed of him—if they know he exists at all. And they accept what beauty is their own without question.
>
> "Certainly there is, for the American Negro artist who can escape the restrictions the more advanced among his own group would put upon him, a great field of unused material ready for his art. Without going outside his race, and even among the better classes with their 'white' culture and conscious American manners, but still Negro enough to be different, there is sufficient matter to furnish a black artist with a lifetime of creative work. And when he chooses to touch on the relations between Negroes and whites in this country with their innumerable overtones and undertones, surely, and especially for literature and the drama, there is an inexhaustible supply of themes at hand. To these the Negro artist can give his racial individuality, his heritage of rhythm and warmth, and his incongruous humor that so often, as in the Blues, becomes ironic laughter mixed with tears. But let us look again at the mountain.
>
> "The present vogue in things Negro, altho it may do as much harm as good for the budding colored artist, has at least done this: it has brought him forcibly to the attention of his own people among whom for so long, unless the other race had noticed him beforehand, he was a prophet with little honor. I understand that Charles Gilpin acted for years in Negro theaters without any special acclaim from his own, but when Broadway gave him eight curtain calls, Negroes, too, began to beat a tin pan in his honor. I know a young colored writer, a manual worker by day, who had been writing well for the colored magazines for some years, but it was not until he recently broke into the white publications and his first book was accepted by a prominent New York publisher that the 'best' Negroes in his city took the trouble to discover that he lived there. Then almost immediately they decided to give a grand dinner for him. But the society ladies were careful to whisper to his mother that perhaps she'd better not come. They were not sure she would have an evening gown."

Another article in *The Nation* on this theme presents the theory that Negro artists in all countries display nationality, not race. The writer is George S. Schuyler and his philosophy, obviously "behaviorist," asks why it is, since education and environment are about the same for blacks and whites, "Negro artists of America should vary from the national artistic norm when Negro artists of other countries have not done so?"

> "The Aframerican is subject to the same economic and social forces that mold the actions and thoughts of the white Americans. He is not living in a different world as some whites and a few Negroes would have us believe. When the jangling of his Connecticut alarm clock gets him out of his Grand Rapids bed to a breakfast similar to that eaten by his white brother across the street; when he toils at the same or similar work in mills, mines, factories, and commerce alongside the descendants of Spartacus, Robin Hood, and Erik the Red; when he wears similar clothing

and speaks the same language with the same degree of perfection; when he reads the same Bible and belongs to the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, or Catholic Church; when his fraternal affiliations also include the Elks, Masons, and Knights of Pythias; when he gets the same or similar schooling, lives in the same kind of houses, owns the same makes of cars (or rides in them), and nightly sees the same Hollywood version of life on the screen; when he smokes the same brands of tobacco and avidly peruses the same puerile periodicals; in short, when he responds to the same political, social, moral, and economic stimuli in precisely the same manner as his white neighbor, it is sheer nonsense to talk about 'racial differences' as between the American black man and the American white man. Glance over a Negro newspaper (it is printed in good Americanese) and you will find the usual quota of crime news, scandal, personals, and uplift to be found in the average white newspaper—which, by the way, is more widely read by the Negroes than is the Negro press. In order to satisfy the cravings of an inferiority complex engendered by the colorphobia of the mob, the readers of the Negro newspapers are given a slight dash of racialistic seasoning. In the homes of the black and white Americans of the same cultural and economic level one finds similar furniture, literature, and conversation. How, then, can the black American be expected to produce art and literature dissimilar to that of the white American?

THE SCULPTOR'S WIFE

Represented here as "heavy with the need for repose."

"Consider Coleridge-Taylor, Edward Wilmot Blyden, and Claude McKay, the Englishmen; Pushkin, the Russian; Bridgewater, the Pole; Antar, the Arabian; Latino, the Spaniard; Dumas, *père* and fils, the Frenchmen; and Paul Laurence Dunbar, Charles W. Chestnut, and James Weldon Johnson, the Americans. All Negroes; yet their work shows the impress of nationality rather than race.

"This nonsense is probably the last stand of the old myth palmed off by Negrophobists for all these many years, and recently rehashed by the sainted Harding, that there are 'fundamental, eternal, and inescapable differences' between white and black Americans. That there are negroes who will lend this myth a helping hand need occasion no surprize. It has been broadcast all over the world by the vociferous scions of slaveholders, 'scientists' like Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard, and the patriots who flood the treasury of the Ku Klux Klan; and is believed, even to-day, by the majority of free, white citizens. On this baseless premise, so flattering to the white mob, that the blackamoor is inferior and fundamentally different, is erected the postulate that he must needs be peculiar; and when he attempts to portray life through the medium of art, it must of necessity be a peculiar art. While such reasoning may seem conclusive to the majority of Americans, it must be rejected with a loud guffaw by intelligent people."

OUR FILMS DISILLUSIONING THE EAST

THE MOVIES MAY PROVE a Frankenstein for the white race who devised them. This suspicion or fear or apprehension, whichever you may name it, has come from time to time from the Far East where the yellow races have adopted our pet form of entertainment, but never with such authority as now presented by the English novelist, Mr. Aldous Huxley, in *Vanity Fair.* Mr. Huxley lately paid us a visit on his homeward journey from a tour round the world. He has been offering his acute observations of travel in *The Bookman* (New York). His *Vanity Fair* article informs us "what the inferior races learn of white civilization from motion pictures," and with unconcealed irony he names it, "Our Debt to Hollywood." The scene he pictures is in Weltevreden, in Java, where he visited "Gambier Park," the Javanese equivalent, we take it, of Coney Island. Describing the crowd which looked on the screen display as "fishily dumb"—a simile easily recognizable—Mr. Huxley turns to describe the "illuminated screen across which there came and went, in an epileptic silence, the human fishes of a cinema drama." Thus:

"We arrived in time to see a man in what the lady novelists call 'faultless evening dress,' smashing a door with an ax, shooting several other men, embracing against her will a distrest female, also in evening dress. Meanwhile another man was hurrying from somewhere to somewhere else in a motor-car that tumbled over precipices, in trains that villains contrived to send full tilt into rivers—in vain, however; for the hurrying young man always jumped off the doomed vehicles in the nick of time and immediately found another and still more rapid means of locomotion. We did not stay to witness the foregone conclusion; but it was sufficiently obvious that the man in the hurry would find an airplane, which would duly crash on the roof of the house where the distrest female was being embraced against her will. He would rush in and be just in time to prevent the consummation of a long protracted assault (I may add parenthetically that assault in the cinema is always providentially leisurely; the villain takes things so easily that heroes invariably have the time to drive in Straight-Eights from Salt Lake City to New York before the virtuous resistance of the heroine can be overcome). The villain would then be shot and the young man and distrest female would then embrace, lengthily and with gusto, over his carcass.

"The violent imbecilities of the story flickered in silence against the background of the equatorial night. In silence the Javanese looked on. What were they thinking? What were their private comments on this exhibition of Western civilization? I wondered. In North Africa, in India I have also wondered. There are many races, skins of many shades; there are the colonies of many white nations, there are protectorates and mandated territories; there are nominally free countries that give 'concessions'—a great variety of political institutions and subject peoples.

"But there is only one Hollywood."

A visit to our cheap picture houses makes the scene real to us. But we are protected by the censoring committees which have no jurisdiction over exported films. In them our film makers are free to perpetrate any enormity as a picture of Western life. "Arabs and Melanesians, Negroes and Indians, Malays and Chinamen—all see the same films," writes Mr. Huxley. Was ever anything thus ubiquitous?

"The crook drama at Tunis is the same as the crook drama at Madras. On the same evening in Korea, in Sumatra, in the Sudan they are looking at the same seven soulful reels of mother love and adultery. The same fraudulent millionaires are swindling for the diversion of a Burmese audience in Mandalay, a Maori audience in New Zealand. Over the entire globe the producers of Hollywood are the missionaries and propagandists of white civilization. It is from the films alone that the untaught and untraveled member of a subject race can learn about the superior civilization which has conquered him and is ruling him.

"And what does he learn from the films? What is this famous civilization of the white men which Hollywood reveals? These are two questions which one is almost ashamed to answer. The world into which the cinema introduces the subject peoples is a world of silliness and criminality. When its inhabitants are not stealing, murdering, swindling or attempting to commit assault (too slowly, as we have seen, to be often completely successful), they are being maudlin about babies or dear old homes, they are being fantastically and idiotically honorable in a manner calculated to bring the greatest possible discomfort to the greatest possible number of people, they are disporting themselves in marble halls, they are aimlessly dashing about the earth's surface in fast moving vehicles. When they make money, they do it only in the most discreditable, unproductive and socially mischievous way—by speculation. Their politics are matters exclusively of personal (generally amorous) intrigue. Their science is an affair of secret recipes for making money—recipes which are always getting stolen by villains no less anxious for cash than the scientific hero himself. Their religion is all cracker mottoes, white-haired clergymen, large-hearted Mothers, hard, Bible-reading, puritanical Fathers and Young Girls who have taken the wrong turning and been betrayed, kneeling with their illegitimate babies in front of crucifixes.

"As for their art—it consists of young men in overalls and large ties painting, in cock lofts, feminine portraits worthy to figure on the covers of magazines. And their literature is the flatulent verbiage of the captions."

This is the white man's world that we are exporting in vivid semblance to the marveling East—"a world of crooks and half-wits, morons and sharpers"—

"A crude, immature, childish world. A world without subtlety, without the smallest intellectual interests, innocent of art, letters, philosophy, science. A world where there are plenty of motors, telephones and automatic pistols, but in which there is no trace of such a thing as a modern idea. A world where men and women have instincts, desires and emotions, but no thoughts. A world, in brief, from which all that gives the modern West its power, its political and, I like patriotically to think, its spiritual superiority to the East, all that makes it a hemisphere which one is proud to have been born in and happy to return to, has been left out. To the subject races of the East and South, Hollywood proclaims us as a people of criminals and mental defectives. It was better, surely, in the old days before the cinema was invented, when the white men's subjects were totally ignorant of the world in which their masters lived. It was possible for them, then, to believe that the white men's civilization was something great and marvelous—something even greater, perhaps, and more extraordinary than it really was. Hollywood has changed all that.

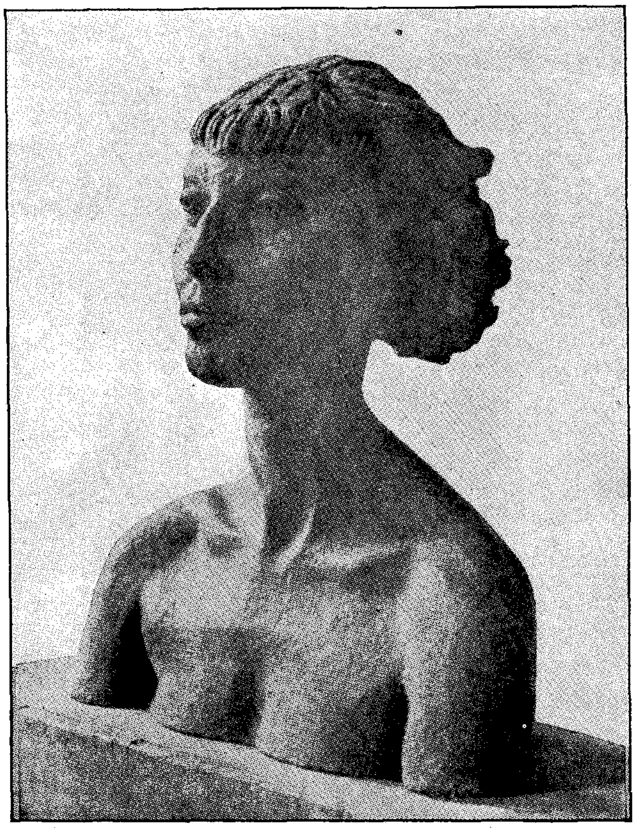
"It has in truth scattered broadcast over the brown and black and yellow world a grotesquely garbled account of our civilization. It has published a journal of our activities, but heavily censored. The political and scientific articles, the reviews of books, the essays, the reports of Learned Societies have been cut out; there are blanks where the reproduction of the works of art should be. Nothing has been left but the police court news, the *feuilleton*, the reports of the divorce cases. White men complain that the attitude of members of the colored races is not so respectful as it was. Can one be astonished?

"What astonishes me is that the attitude remains as respectful as it does. Standing in the midst of that silent crowd of Javanese picture fans, I was astonished, when the performance attained its culminating imbecility, that they did not all with one accord turn on us with hoots of derision, with mocking and murderous violence. I was astonished that they did not all rush in a body through the town crying: 'Why should we be ruled any longer by imbeciles?' and murdering every white man they met. The driveling nonsense that flickered there in the darkness, under the tropical clouds, was enough to justify any outbursts. But fortunately for us, the Oriental is patient and long-suffering.

"Maximum guns can check actions, but they can not control thoughts. The colored peoples think a great deal less of us than they did, even tho they may be too cautious to act on their opinions. For this state of affairs the motion-pictures are not, of course, alone responsible. The spread of native education, the unedifying spectacle of the World War, the talk about self-determination and the sacredness of nationality, with the promises of liberation made and never carried into effect—these have done much, perhaps most. But the share of Hollywood in lowering the white man's prestige is by no means inconsiderable. A people whose own propagandists proclaim it to be mentally and morally deficient, can not expect to be looked up to. If films were really true to life, the whole of Europe and America would deserve to be handed over as mandated territories to the Basutos, the Papuans and the Andaman pigmies."

GEORGE BELLOWS

A YEAR AND A HALF AGO American art suffered one of its severest losses in the death of George Bellows. He has become familiar to our readers in several articles, one of which was published just after his death in our issue for January 31, 1925. Now our readers have on the cover the charming picture which is also a portrait of his young daughter, Anne. It was Bellows's delight to picture his family, and the two girls, Anne and Jean, were frequently the subjects of his brush. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 12, 1882. From the catalog of the memorial exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in November, 1925, we cull the following paragraph:



ORIEL

One of Mr. Epstein's figures which, we are told, are finely modeled characters projected into living bronze.

"His father was an architect and builder in Columbus. The son attended the Ohio State University, leaving there in 1904 to come to New York and study drawing and painting under Robert Henri. In 1906 he opened a studio in New York and began by exhibiting three portraits in that year. In 1908 he exhibited his first landscape in the National Academy of Design. It was awarded the second Hallgarten prize. He became an Associate of the National Academy of Design the next year, at the age of twenty-seven, the youngest man ever to be elected an Associate. When twenty-seven, he became an instructor in life and composition classes at the Art Students' League—in 1910. In 1913 he was elected a National Academician. Meantime the Museums had begun to buy his works. One of his pictures went to the Metropolitan, another to the Pennsylvania Academy. Prizes and medals were awarded to him."

In the catalog, Frank Crowninshield adds this tribute:

"His death was nothing short of a tragedy. But it may console his friends to remember that, during his entire career, he worked with enthusiasm and heart—that the lyrical quality which we detect as an undertone in so much of his work was born directly of the happiness which he had felt in creating it; and that success came to him, at last, on his own terms, without his yielding to the demands of public taste and with no thought of monetary gain."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE MOVIES ON THE WATER WAGON

ANYTHING MAKING LIGHT of the Prohibition Law and of law in general is voluntarily to be excluded from the movies, and many papers agree with the favorable comment of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* that the step is "a great advance in the ethics of the industry"—an industry, it may be recalled, which has been subject to a deal of contrary criticism for this and that. This voluntary censorship, therefore, occasions a great deal of discussion, most of it commendatory. The new policy was adopted at a recent annual meeting of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., and news of it is announced through a formal statement by President Will H. Hays, the dictator of filmdom. According to this statement, "any word, phrase, clause or sentence that directly or indirectly encourages the slightest disregard for law" is forbidden. Ridicule, or making light, of Prohibition is equally under the ban. No "shot" shall be made of "drinking scenes, manufacture or sale of liquor or undue effects of liquor which are not a necessary part of the story or an essential element in the building up of the plot," which is interpreted as meaning "no picturization of liquor, its manufacture, use or effect which can be construed as being brought in unnecessarily as a type of propaganda." The statement continues:

"It is one thing of course if the use of liquor in a picture is a natural element, but quite another thing if it is brought in unnecessarily in any way which can be construed as being for an ulterior purpose or which in any way promotes disrespect for law.

"The motion-picture has a definite duty, still more emphasized at the present, of not allowing itself to be misused in any situation. Further, it has the continuing duty of positive support of law, order and authority, and the great opportunity which is in pictures measures exactly their great responsibility."

By courtesy of the Universal Pictures Corporation

A MOTION-PICTURE DRINKING SCENE

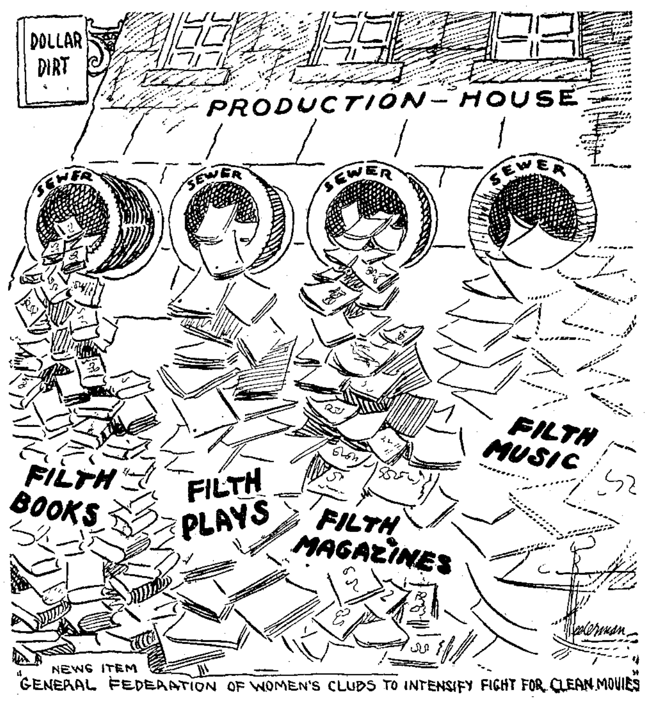
From "Love Me and the World Is Mine," a Universal production to be released next fall. Mary Philbin, Henry B. Walthall and Betty Compson are depicted.

"It was time that this should be done," comments the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* further. "The movies are educating a vast number of people, young and mature; and their education is of the kind that is absorbed without effort on the part of the audiences. The new prohibition is concerned only with statutory law, but in time it will advance to moral law as well, and then we shall have the golden age of the film." Holding a similar view, the Atlanta *Constitution* observes that the moving picture public is the largest public in the world, and says there is scarcely a film depicting social life or domestic problems in which drinking and the social licenses are not so glorified as quite to overshadow in impressionable minds the moral the picture may seek to convey. With this criticism, *The Constitution* goes on:

"The moving picture is to be encouraged. The picture show is the great popular theater. It has served, and is serving, a recreational demand that can not and should not be dispensed with. We have no sympathy with much of the so-called 'picture reform' movements, seeking to strike the thrills from a western drama, or the heart appeals from a society drama or a melodrama, but there is no mistaking the fact that producers have recently accepted a very prevailing opinion that Prohibition enforcement is a farce and have accordingly held Prohibition up to common ridicule.

"The ruling of Mr. Hays will be accepted with commendation. And it need not in the slightest degree take from the screen its human appeal, but rather add to it another human appeal for law obedience and for the sanctity of the home."

The best opinion of the country will approve the motion-picture producers' step, asserts the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, to jump from Dixie to the far Northwest of Yankeedom. And the Spokane paper believes that Mr. Hays's statement is more than an empty gesture. "It puts his great organization squarely on record and its future under the keen scrutiny of millions of eyes, with a certainty that any overstepping of the line of propriety and good citizenship will be noted and made the subject of protest." The Pittsburgh *Post* also uses the words, "general approval," for this Pennsylvania paper, which is in the thickest of the wet and dry struggle, believes "that one of the reasons why the Volstead Law is held in contempt by many of the citizens is because it has been held up to ridicule on the stage and on the screen." Mr. Hays, therefore, "shows good judgment" in adopting this new policy. As *The Post* interprets the action, "there is to be no interference with scenarios in which liquor drinking figures as an integral part of the story. What he objects to is the lugging in, gratuitously, of slurs and sneers against Prohibition or anything that can be construed as propaganda against the dry laws." The Columbus *Dispatch* is another to say that Mr. Hays's announcement will receive a general welcome, and this paper notes that the new policy, tho having special reference to the Prohibition Law, "is designed also to cover words, phrases and scenes that suggest disrespect for any law, whatever it may be." And "it is good to know," says *The Dispatch*, "that the motion picture's great influence is not to be used in spreading disrespect for that which, in the abstract, is the safety of all." Standing on the same principle, the Troy *Record*, situated in a sector claimed by the wets, agrees that any individual or organization is entitled to an opinion on a moral or economic question and on such sumptuary legislation as the Volstead Law is; but, asserts *The Record*, "no individual, newspaper, organization, motion picture producer, or any one else is justified in openly mocking a law in a way to encourage violation of that law. Yet this has been done, with humor so twisted and deformed as to make mountebanks out of reformers and preachers and monstrosities out of statutes." Again:



WHY PICK ON THE MOVIES?

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

"So far as agitation is concerned, the wets have as much right to agitate for repeal of a Volstead Law as the drys have to agitate for more teeth in the law. But there is a vast difference between agitation for or against a law and a policy that creates disrespect for law. As long as an important law like the Volstead Law remains on the statute books without repeal or modification, there is no alternative to obedience except violation, and violation is plainly punishable under the provisions of the law.

"Mr. Hays, therefore, is absolutely right in refusing to permit such movies as he has jurisdiction over to encourage or teach disrespect for any law, including the Volstead Law. The movies, because of their incalculable influence, have a solemn responsibility to support rather than to undermine law, order and authority."

But the Marion *Star* thinks that Mr. Hays might well go farther, and says that "if he will have his directors get away from the fool idea that virtue is possible only in cotton, and that truth and honesty are incompatible with wealth, he may some day get the screen more into line with life as it is. And when scenes glorifying the safe-cracker, the hold-up man and the bandit who become repentant and are forgiven in the last reel are eliminated, and the Church is no longer ridiculed, the movies may become instruments for good." So, too, the Hartford *Times*, which says that, of course, drinking should not enter into a motion picture when it has nothing to do with the story; "but neither should mayhem, forgery or theft from the person. If Mr. Hays intends to compel the movies to restrict their incidents to matters having to do with the plot, he has a big job on his hands."

There are some doubting Thomases among the editors, who see in filmdom's new policy only an effort to placate the drys. If joking about Prohibition is to be stopt, says the Baltimore *Sun*, sarcastically, "the obvious strategy is to make this a humorless world. . . . If this laughing must be stopt, let it be written on the statute books that henceforth a giggle will be a misdemeanor, a snicker a felony and a guffaw a capital crime." Nobody wishes the movies to teach disrespect for any law, declares The New York *World*—

"But this effort to place the Volstead Law on a special eminence of untouchability rings decidedly false. Because he is timid about the Anti-Saloon League and certain church elements, Mr. Hays is trying to make the screen afraid of a glass of beer. He is pretending that there is one subject which the cinema can not treat frankly and truthfully. There are a good many contenders for the prize of Prohibition hypocrisy, but Mr. Hays, declaring that so far as the movies go the United States is 100 per cent. dry, takes the lead."

THE STIR OVER BETTING IN ENGLAND

KING, NOBLEMAN AND COMMONER crowd to the races in England, and betting on the horses has been an accepted custom, with little general outcry against it until now, when the Government is proposing to lay a tax on, and thus legalize, gambling at the tracks. Throughout the churches, especially the Non-Conformist bodies, we are told, a passionate protest has been raised against such legalized gambling, and the protest is said to be crystallizing public opinion against this feature of the great English sport. Whether the protest of churchmen will be able to defeat the bill or not, observes an editorial in the Methodist *Christian Advocates*, there is little doubt that real forward steps have been taken in forming public opinion "to loose the stranglehold which gambling has had over enormous sections of the population of England."

"For one thing the discussion has brought out the staggering fact that the estimated turnover from 'legal betting,' as it is called, amounts to at least $850,000,000 a year. Probably the total turnover is nearly double that amount. It is hard here in America to realize the ramifications of the evil in every grade of society, penetrating every mine, factory, office, college, and school. Investigators state that gambling among all classes of workers reduces the national output nearly 20 per cent. a year. Canon Peter Green of the Church of England has estimated that at least 100,000 cases of theft, bankruptcy and suicide are directly attributable to this vice.

"One of the most interesting facts in connection with the present agitation in the churches against the measure is the insistence by some of the more enlightened leaders that the Church itself must now truly clear its own life from any contamination. The Church, if its voice is to be more than a sounding brass, must cease the use of raffles, lotteries and guessing competitions. Charitable institutions must clear their skirts in the same way. Deeper than this, however, is the growing recognition that condemning the evil is not all that the Church can do and must do. This position is very well put by the Methodist *Times* in a recent editorial:

"'The Church must not be content with condemning the evil, it must set itself to diagnose the disease. What lies behind this gambling craze, what conditions give it birth? There are many who in gambling seek relief from the monotony and sordidness of their lives. This seems to be the easiest outlet for their longing for adventure. The remedy lies partly in better housing, a more adequate education, but above all "the expulsive power of a new affection."'

"The betting evil has never become the terrific blight in the United States that it has in England, and the present struggle now going on in England ought to serve as a warning to constant vigilance here against its growth."

THE DANGERS OF PROSPERITY

IT IS A STRANGE GRIEVANCE, on the surface, that the United States is suffering from too much prosperity, especially when that grievance comes from a social worker who is familiar with poverty in its starkest form. But it is pointed out that there is reason in the complaint, since prosperity, too, has its problems, and they may prove as dangerous to the social weal as those which fasten themselves on the ankles of the poor.

The complaint is uttered by Mrs. Mary K. Simkovitch, of Gurch House, New York City, who is regarded as one of the best known social workers in America. Speaking before the International Congress of Settlement Workers at that body's recent convention in Paris, Mrs. Simkovitch said, according to a copyrighted dispatch in the New York *Times:*

> "Community life, as it existed in the beginning of settlement work, no longer exists. The motor-car has made it possible for even a working man and his family to pick up and go wherever they like, with the result that the community center is an antiquated institution.
>
> "The working man used to stay in his community in America and could easily be reached. Now prosperity of undreamed of proportions has changed all that. Settlement work, therefore, has shifted from the question of community welfare to the broader field of social education.
>
> "We have a new class of Americans which I call the new '*nouveau riche.*' They are the working class, which has prospered considerably. Their success has come to them on the tide of the general prosperity wave and as yet they have not suffered the reverses and trials which all must go through to appreciate what they have. These people will not listen to any one outside of their own circle. Prosperity, especially of this class, has greatly increased the problems of the settlement or social service workers in America."

The speaker was not doing full justice to her own profession, thinks the New York *Times*, for in bringing about better conditions the settlement house has "acted as a quickener of the public conscience," for what it set out to do on a necessarily small scale "has now developed into the vast profession of social welfare, or is being carried on on an extensive scale by specialized movements and organizations." Notable among these movements and organizations mentioned by *The Times* are the Boy and Girl Scout movements, the public schools, with their gymnasiums, playgrounds and communal centers, various racial and religious affiliations, and labor unions, which have developed social centers of their own, with clubs, classes, musical and art events. For all this the original settlement house showed the way, and, says *The Times:* "The prosperity of the American working man in the congested districts is not entirely expended on automobiles. Part of it goes to the practise of the better life of which the settlements gave them their first glimpse."

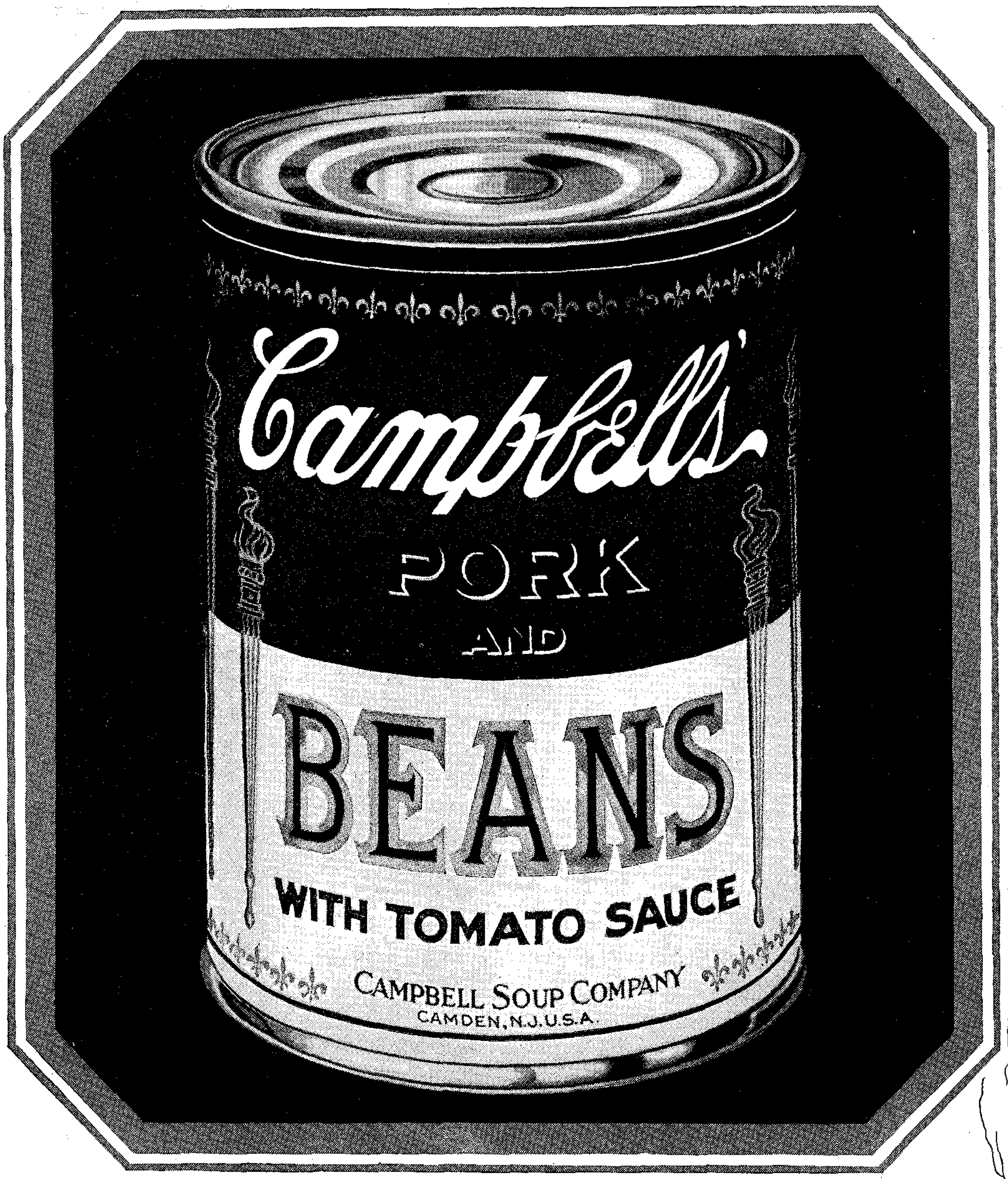
But the New York *World* looks at the picture from another angle, and it says that, as explained, Mrs. Simkovitch's statement is true. No nation can have too much prosperity, any more than it can have too much virtue or too much health, says *The World.* But any nation can have more prosperity than it has the skill to manage, and *The World* sets forth:

> "When night clubs draw their lavish revenues within a short walk of slums that have begged for rebuilding through half the life of the Republic; when corruption funds of millions are raised by rich men to control political primaries; when, using for private profit the license to tax, manufacturers draw fortunes beyond the power of poor men even to imagine while thousands of farmers who have paid that tax lose their farms through bankruptcy; when aping the senseless extravagances of the few is a common cause of crimes of cunning; when there is more than enough money for luxuries and not enough for necessities; when deficiencies and imperfections in the schools which educate our voters are the subject of anxious thought, and the money to mend them is lacking; when most of the pleasure automobiles of the world are massed in one country; when more than 20,000 people are killed by motors in a year and the death-rate among the very poor massed in the tenement districts without means of escape rises in our fierce hot waves by other thousands—then we may suspect that we have not learned to manage wealth.
>
> "It would be wrong to seek to hamper prosperity. It is right to put toil and thought into new ways of serving old needs more abundantly or more easily. The difficulty is the distribution. Some people may have more prosperity than is good for them. Some surely have less than would be good for them. Some have attained a very moderate degree of prosperity, as Mrs. Simkovitch has noted, before they have learned to make wise use even of that. To mend all this we need more light, more knowledge. With these there would be no danger that the general average of prosperity would ever be too great. Not wealth but ill-managed wealth ceaselessly strives to undermine society."

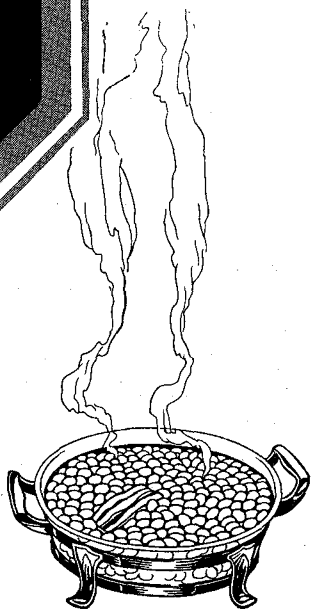
"THE SINS OF THE FATHERS"

THE DELINQUENT CHILD is a sick child, more in need of care and kindness than scolding and punishment. The statement is not new; it has often been made by psychologists and social workers; but it is made more emphatic when it comes from the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, which tells us that wisdom, patience and love are the weapons which must replace the "big stick" in dealing with the child. The heavy responsibility resting upon parents is illustrated tragically in the fact, asserted by the Bureau, that 40 per cent. of 10,000 children in seven juvenile courts were found to come from broken homes in which death, desertion, divorce or separation of the parents had disrupted the family. The children were the sufferers, says the report. "Unhappy, neglected, perhaps suffering actual privation, they drifted perilously near the border line of crime. For many of these children 'mothers' pensions,' enabling the mother to keep her home intact in spite of the absence of the natural bread winner, might be the ounce of prevention that would save pounds of misery and social want." The report, as it appears in *The United States Daily*, continues:

> "Lack of understanding and sympathy at home may explain the stubborn child who feels himself alone in the world, and like pirate craft, defies the standards of the group. Erratic and inconsistent treatment at home, based on the whim and caprice of father or mother, is reflected in the sullen and unruly child who neither understands discipline nor respects law. The untruthful child may be imitating the morals he has observed practised, rather than those he hears preached. The child who steals may do so because his parents have low standards, because of a love of adventure, because his 'gang' does so, or perhaps because he is hungry or cold. The truant may be the victim of bad adjustment at school. In all these cases the task of the juvenile court is to study the family, home and school, to help parents and teachers to understand the child, and to provide a safe outlet for the energies which have flowed through destructive channels. Love of adventure, to take one example, may be harnessed to give us the explorer, the inventor, the pioneer, instead of the thief or the wanderer. The gang spirit may, if properly directed, give us boy and girl scouts; baseball games may use constructively the energy which threatens to tear down; a sympathetic 'big brother' or 'big sister' may melt the stubborn heart of the child to whom the world has seemed full of enemies and injustice.
>
> "To make our juvenile courts serve their end—which is saving, not punishing, the child—the community must see that the court has enough money to provide experienced and sympathetic probation officers and social workers; that there is a good clinic connected with the court where the child's physical and mental defects may be studied and remedied; that the law permits the judge to deal with the child informally and individually.
>
> "The policeman's club, the patrol wagon, the formal atmosphere of the adult court, have no place in dealing with children. The delinquent child is a sick child. The business of the children's court is to see that he is made well morally, socially, and perhaps even physically. Wisdom, patience and love are the weapons which must replace the 'big stick.'
>
> "Two questions for you and your community: Have we a juvenile court? Is it properly equipped to save children?"



You enjoy every bean on your plate!



Savory, appetizing, tempting beans! So delicious that you simply cannot resist their flavor! Cooked so slowly and thoroughly that every bean is tender and yielding, with that full, mellow bean richness so delightful to the taste and so satisfying to the hunger!

Always think of Campbell's as the slow-cooked beans. It will help you to obtain the finest quality and the utmost enjoyment. Beans cooked this way are so digestible, too.

In fact, Campbell's Beans are considered so especially wholesome that thousands of mothers select them regularly for their children.

12 cents a can
Except in Rocky Mountain States and in Canada

The slow-cooked digestible beans

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS is not for those who boast of years with no vacation. The Travel Guide of the Baltimore *Sun* prints it:

THE VACATIONER

By Henry Edward Warner

I'm going away! I'm going away!
  But I'm coming back home again!
I don't have to stay where the tourists seek
The song of the sea or the mountain's peak;
I can come back home in a month or a week
  To the ranks of working men!

I'm going away . . . for the soul of me
  Is a restless and craving thing!
The smell of the pines, the salt of the sea,
  The whirr of a swift bird's wing,
The bark of the ballyhoo, the whirl
  Of a racer dip! . . . the romance
Of a moonlight stroll with the little Girl
  I met at the hotel dance . . .

The mixing with life, and the flashing reel
  Of Things as They Are! . . . the sense
Of freedom! . . . the lifting dreams that steal
  My pains . . . and the Recompense
Of joy as it flies! . . . The love that lies
  In a rose, and scorns the thorn!
The still of a night with its thousand eyes,
  The kiss of a dew-dript morn!

I'm going away! I'm going away!
  Dried the ink on my toiling pen!
I'm going away for a space, to find
A respite sweet from the grilling grind;
And when I have rested body and mind
  I'm coming back home again . . .
I'm coming . . . back home . . . again!

The modern housewife will not waste much sympathy on this bereft. But his case is genuinely tragic. Mr. Colum, who has rendered it from the Scots Gaelic for *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin), uses some deliciously Irish locutions:

A MAN BEREAVED

(From the Scots Gaelic)

By Padraic Colum

My wife and my comrade
Shall not come at all,
Though the pine tree shall blossom,
The young rush grow tall—

She'll not cross my threshold,
Nor with me abide,
Sit down on my doorstep,
Nor lie by my side!

No more to the hill-tops
Have I heart to go,
Nor to walk through the woods
When the summer sun's low—

I weary with delving,
With driving the plough;
I lie on my bed,
But sleep's gone from me now!

The spring-time and harvest
Will come as of old,
But I'll not hear her lilting,
A-field or in fold—

I'll not hear her sounding
Songs over the din,
Where the people are crowded,
The reaping being in!

Though the goats to their time come
With nobody there,
Though the watched heifer calve
With none to take care,
From the churchyard my woman
Home never will fare!

My clothes are unmended,
My wool is not spun,
My cows low for their milking
In the full height of noon—

My house is all cumbered,
Unswept 's my hearthstone;
On the floor and untended,
Stands the youngling, my son—

On the floor and unfondled
Stands the youngling, my lamb—
Hush, hush from your ba-ba—
She'll not come, your dam!

This is no bacchanalian song in the July *Century*, but a simple and sincere tribute to one of Nature's great gifts:

RED SANDALS

By Frederick Doty-Hull

On that good day, I claim, as right,
Red sandals for my feet,
So all who chance to see me lie
Garbed as the Lord would have me die—
May see, as He, that I confess
That I have trod, within the press,
Great grapes, and sweet;
Trodden and crushed their purple skin,
Expressed that juice which lay within;
Day after day—night after night—
Trodden them dry—

That they might grant wherewith to drink
Deep to the health of God, who gave
The vine whose loving roots shall sink
Into my grave.

For this I ask of those who make
A shallow place for me:
Bury me lightly, an you will—
Not in a valley, not on a hill;
No tree to be my sign to God;
Rather—a couch beneath slant sod
Where vines may be—
Groping, with fingers, through my skin,
Seeking that joy which lies within;
Night after night—day after day—
Drinking their fill—

That I may grant wherewith to pour
A toast to Him whose kindly eyes
Watch o'er the vine which shades the door
To Paradise.

The eye of the imagination sees where the physical eye is blind. *The Commonweal* (New York) prints this:

THE INVALID

By Virginia J. Foley

Old ships are tired sailing into port—
Dim, white-winged galleons weighted down with wares
From lands away off there. Adventuring
In strange sea-ways enshadows them. Who cares
That they are gale-torn by the sweep of years
When they have seen gold dawns in Sicily—
In far Japan young, cherry-blossomed dusks
Agleam on waves of lapis lazuli?
I have on me the weariness of ships
Long journeyed although I have never gone
Beyond these four walls where my fingertips
Might love old things of mine about the room.
Yet I am like home-coming ships wind-blown—
I dream the vagabondage they have known!

When Chaucer sang "Sumer is icumen in," he merely meant spring. There are few to chant the delights of summer, while spring and autumn get their over-fill. This in *The Nation:*

THE COCK

By Jake Falstaff

Give me a hot summer,
Says the cock,
With the prints of hooves in the caked hogwallow
And the yellow dust smooth as water on the road.
Give me a hot sun to bake the leaves
So the caterpillars will fall from the pig-hickory
And the pinch-bugs walk wobbly on the flagstones.
Give me the blue sky cloudless
So I can spot the hawk at the horizon,
Giving the calls that the hens know,
Making them run to shelter.
Give me the heat rising over the stubble
And the sparrows threshing the shock.
A hot day and a cool dusk,
Says the cock,
With the swallows gibbering under the muddy eaves
And the bats blundering around the dinner-bell.
A hot day, says the cock,
And the hens wallowing in the dust-puddles
And the chicks running stiff-legged after butterflies.
I will forsake the hen-house
And roost in the apple-tree;
In the morning I will fly
To the reel of the binder and crow.
Give me the flowers swooning in the sunshine,
The spiders growing fat in the box-stall,
A hot summer, a hot summer,
Says the cock.

Here is a mid-summer noon in some cloudless country. It is among *The New Republic's* unusual poems:

NOON

By Robinson Jeffers

The pure air trembles, O pitiless God
The air aches with flame on these gaunt rocks
Over the flat sea's face, the forest
Shakes in gales of piercing light.

But the altars are behind and higher
Where the great hills raise naked heads,
Pale agonists in the reverberance
Of the pure air and the pitiless God.

On the domed skull of every hill
Who stand blazing with spread vans,
The arms uplifted, the eyes in ecstasy?

What wine has the God drunk, to sing
Violently in heaven, what wine his worshipers
Whose silence blazes? The light that is over
Light, the terror of noon, the eyes
That the eagles die at, have thrown down
Me and my pride, here I lie naked
In a hollow of the shadowless rocks,
Full of the God, having drunk fire.

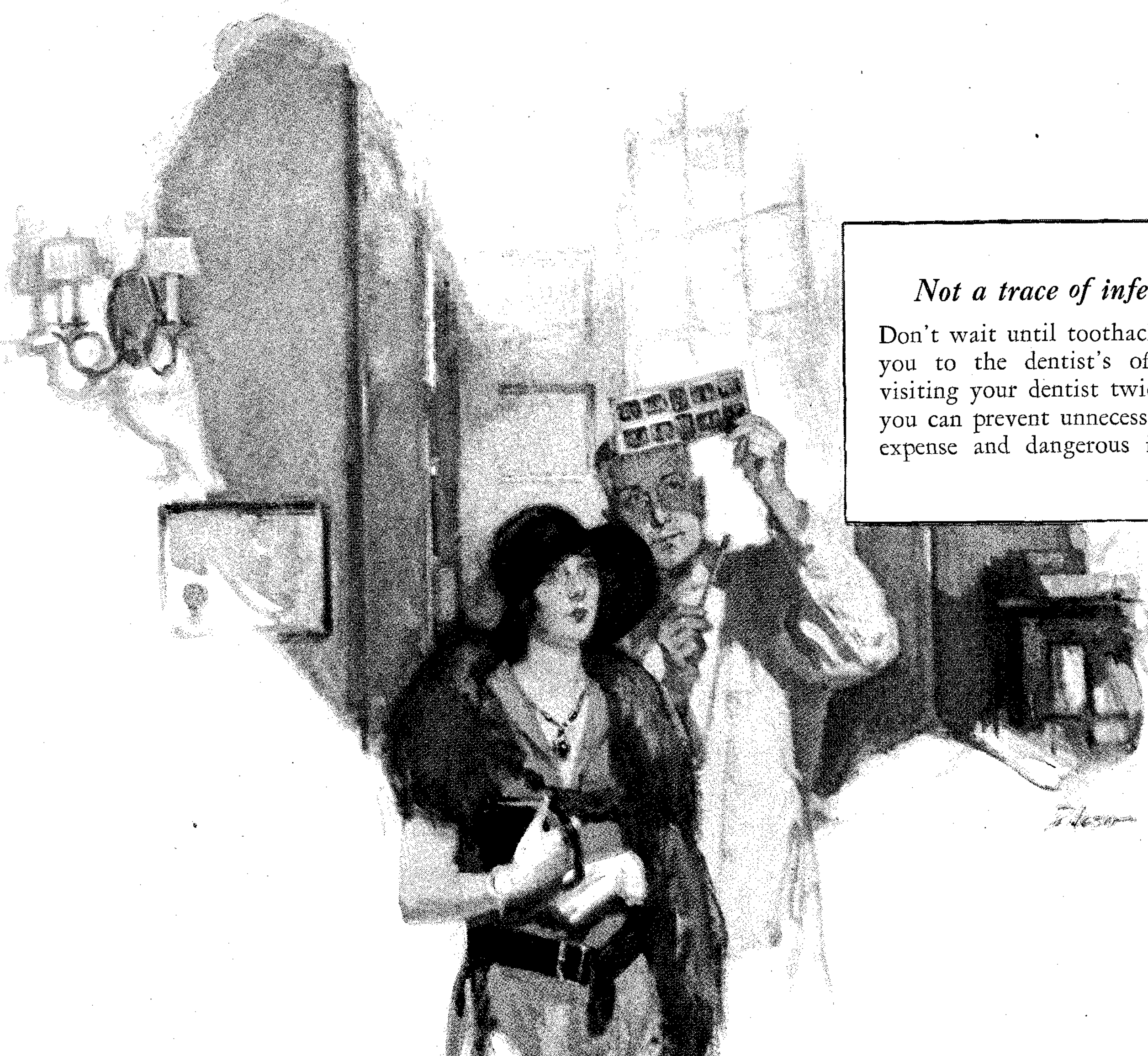
Waterloo Bridge that crosses the Thames in London is threatened through "modern improvements," and finds succor from a strange source, as *The Saturday Review* (London) shows:

EPIGRAM

By D. S. MacColl

On the Appeal by French Architects against the destruction of Waterloo Bridge, as decreed by Parliament. (*The Times*, June 7, 1926)

The Vanquished now is Victor! Yield, O you
  Poor credulous English dead in field and trench
The proud memorial of your Waterloo,
  By us disdained, defended by the French.



Not a trace of infection

Don't wait until toothache drives you to the dentist's office. By visiting your dentist twice a year you can prevent unnecessary pain, expense and dangerous infection.

4 out of 5 *are dental statistics*

Like a thief in the night, pyorrhea is a dread marauder. It steals its way into the mouth, and before you are aware attacks the teeth and gums.

If neglected its stealthy work goes on until the teeth become loose in their sockets and its poisons begin to seep throughout the system, undermining health itself.

Clinic records prove that four people out of every five who pass the age of forty fall victims to pyorrhea. And thousands younger also suffer from this sinister malady.

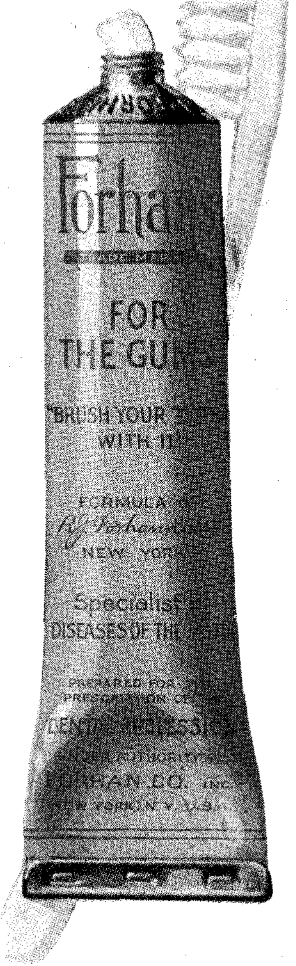
At the first sign of pyorrhea, tender bleeding gums, go to your dentist for a careful examination. And start brushing your teeth and gums with Forhan's twice a day.

If used regularly and used in time Forhan's for the Gums will prevent pyorrhea or check its course. It contains Forhan's pyorrhea liquid used by dentists for years in fighting pyorrhea.

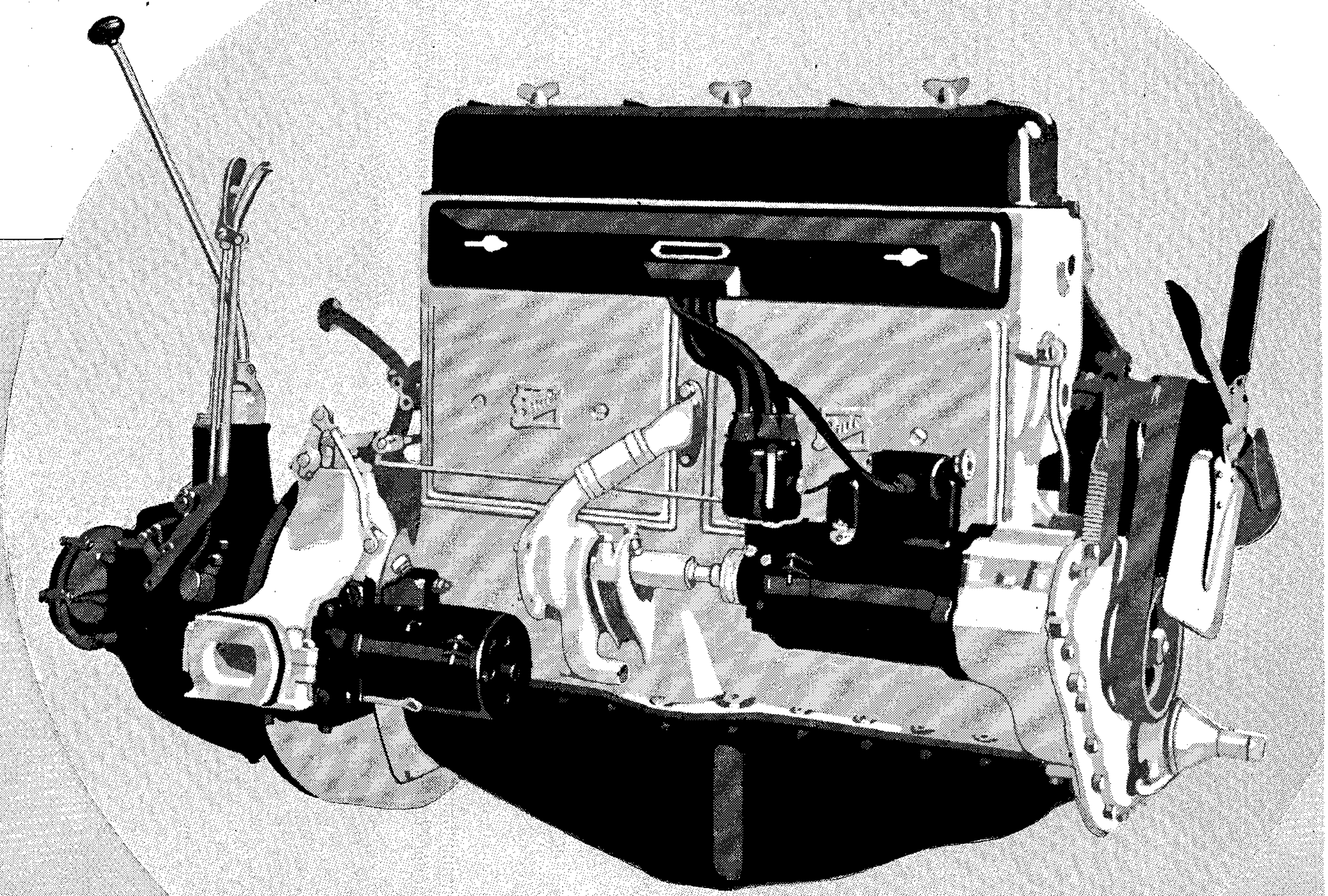
Forhan's is a pleasant tasting dentifrice that will also keep the teeth glistening white and the gums pink, firm and healthy. Buy a tube today and start using it at once. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

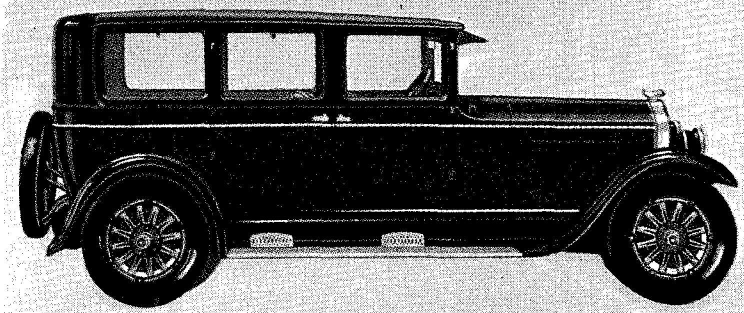
Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

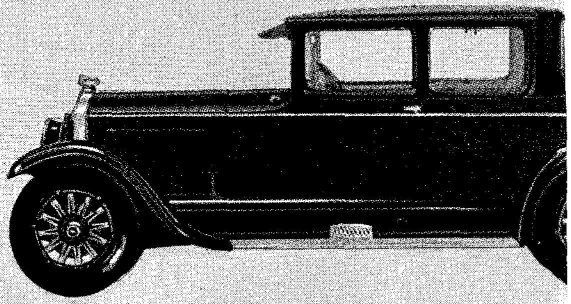


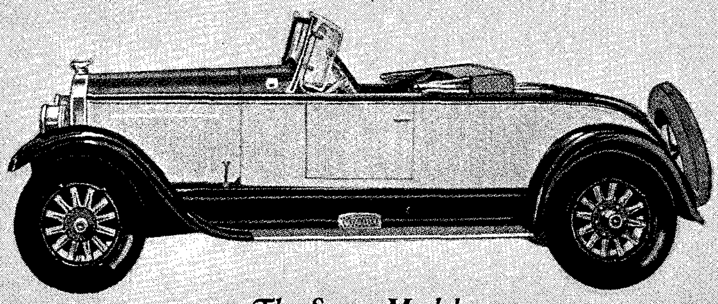
MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . *IT CHECKS PYORRHEA*



Vibrationless
beyond belief







The Sedans

Five Passenger 2-door
(114½″ Wheelbase)
Five Passenger 2-door
(120″ Wheelbase)
Five Passenger 4-door
(114½″ Wheelbase)
Five Passenger 4-door
(120″ Wheelbase)
Five Passenger Brougham
(128″ Wheelbase)
Seven Passenger Sedan
(128″ Wheelbase)

The Sport Models

Four Passenger Roadster
(114½″ Wheelbase)
Five Passenger Touring
(114½″ Wheelbase)

Four Passenger Roadster
(128″ Wheelbase)
Five Passenger Touring
(128″ Wheelbase)

The Cou

Two Passe
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Four Passenger Co
(128″ Wheelb
Five Passe
(128″ Wheelb

The GREATEST BUICK EVER BUILT

1927

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

The Buick Motor Company now presents the 1927 Buick, *with an engine, vibrationless beyond belief.*

Never, in all the twenty-two years of Buick success, has Buick engineering and manufacturing leadership made itself more apparent.

Acquaintance with the performance and intrinsic value of this great new car will fix firmly in your mind the conviction that money can buy nothing finer.

Four vital engine improvements make the new Buick Valve-in-Head engine vibrationless, beyond all previous experience, at every speed.

Thermostatic control of cooling makes starting even easier than heretofore.

A new giant-tooth transmission subdues transmission noise. A new muffler type stills exhaust noise with no loss of power,

Balanced wheels front and rear, make driving smoother and safer.

New luxury is apparent in the new bodies by Fisher, finished in Coronation Colors of Duco, and dressed in exclusive patterns of upholstery and interiorware.

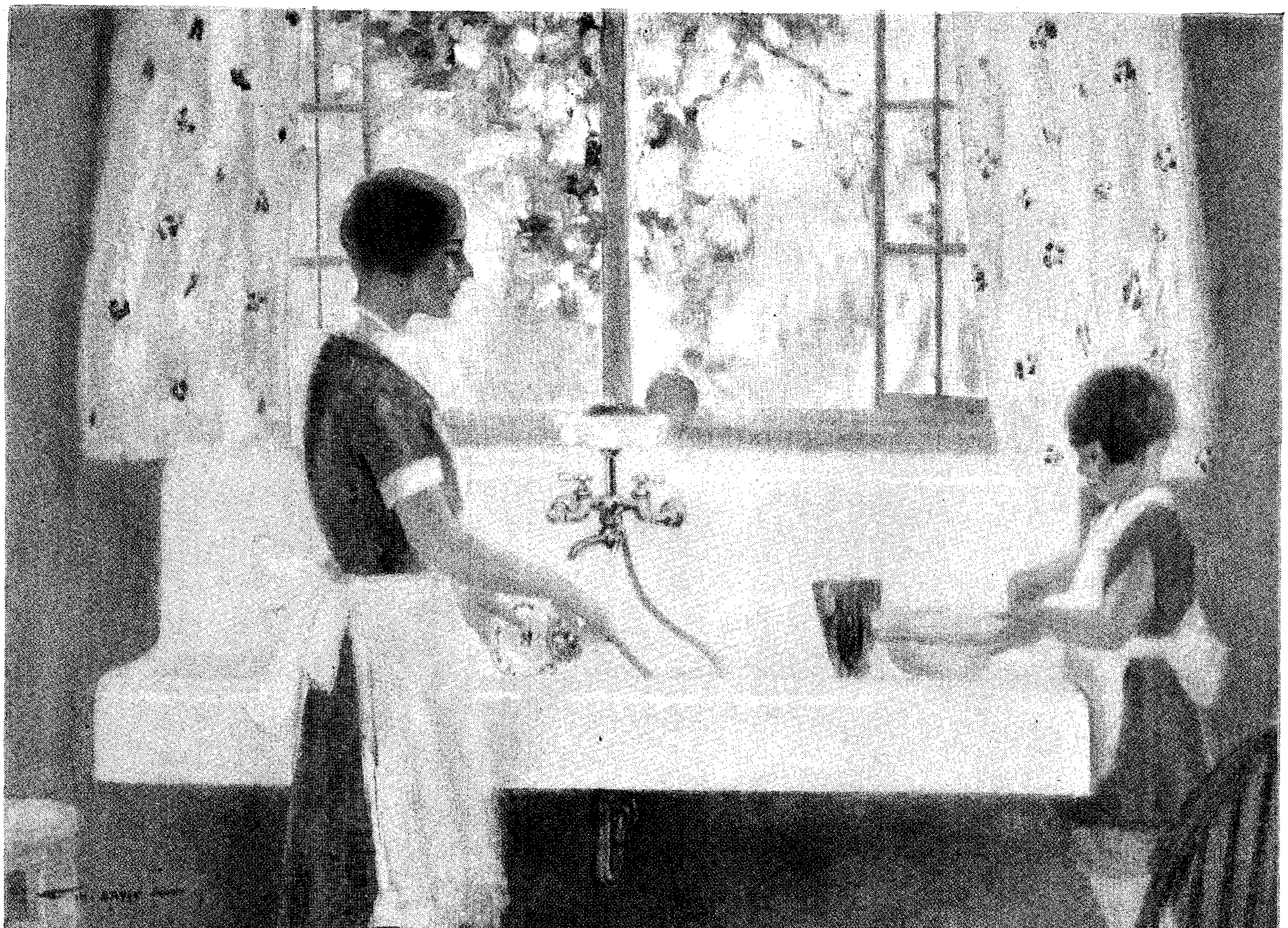
There is unmistakably new value in these charming new Buick models, at prices which great volume production alone makes possible.

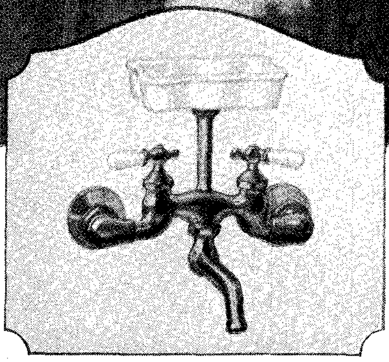
This is the Greatest Buick Ever Built, and the greatest Buick value ever offered.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT

BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Rout dull kitchen routine





"Tempered water" is a great convenience. The "Standard" Swinging Spout Faucet comes with or without hose and spray attachment.

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PLUMBING FIXTURES

The Plumber Protects the Health of the Nation

Get suggestions from the largest manufacturer before you plan your bathroom, kitchen, and laundry plumbing equipment.

Write for Catalogue. It gives prices, and explains how to get the most comfort in the least space. Sent free on request.

BRING cheerful comfort into the kitchen. It is sheer joy to work at a "Standard" One-piece Sink. Gleaming white and so convenient, it makes "efficient work—efficient rest" the keynote of your kitchen plan.

"Save endless, weary steps; save time; save energy" — that is what a sink should do, kitchen planners say. Does your sink stand that test? Only if it gives you all these:

1. Right height—"yard stick high" is the comfort line.
2. Drainboard and working space a-plenty.
3. One-piece whiteness for health and labor-saving.
4. Faucet-spout that swings where needed.
5. "Tempered" water, or hot or cold, from one spout.
6. Easy cleaning without a joint to hide dirt.
7. Ample width for dishes and pans.
8. Constant drainage—no water standing.
9. Splash-up back to prevent soiling of the wall.

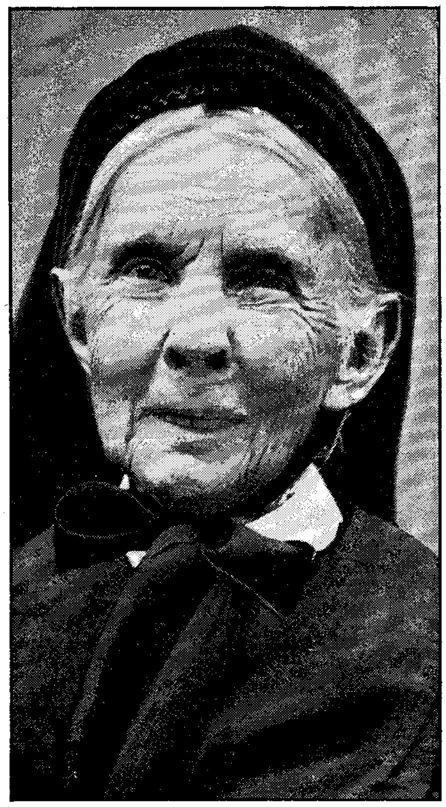
"Standard" Sinks are made like this. No delay or inconvenience to put in a "Standard" Sink. Your Plumber should be able to install it in a day, if water supply and drain connections need no considerable change.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THREE FAMOUS BYRDS FROM A FINE OLD BROOD

TOM, DICK AND HARRY, BYRDS OF A FEATHER, well hatched from a pioneer strain and watched over by a pioneer grandmother, who wasn't afraid when she found a huge blacksnake that had swallowed her thirteen prized guinea-hen eggs, but tackled it valiantly and got them all back! With such a grandmother, is it any wonder that Tom more than "did his bit" in the World War, that Dick flew over the North Pole, and that Harry is Governor of Virginia? No wonder at all, declares everybody who knows the old lady and the story of the blacksnake and the guinea-hen eggs. "For the living elders of these illustrious brothers," writes Edward Jerome Vogeler, "are unanimous and emphatic in their declaration that the traits of character which have inspired Richard Byrd to be the first to circle the North Pole by airplane, Harry Byrd to be the youngest man ever to attain the gubernatorial seat in Virginia, and Thomas Byrd to achieve distinction in his country's defense—all are direct throwbacks to the spirit that has throbbed for eighty-seven years in their paternal grandmother, Mrs. William Byrd, of Baltimore." Never in her life has "this delightful old lady" known the meaning of fear, continues Mr. Vogeler in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* and he goes on to tell us that even now, "as she gazes upon the sunset of her life with eyes that are calm and unafraid, her keenest disappointment rests in the fact that her illustrious grandson, Richard, has refused her oft-repeated request to give her a joy-ride in the airplane." The writer cites this lively old dame as an illustration of the theory of certain scientists "that conspicuous talent, intellectual capacity and dauntless courage frequently are transmitted more faithfully from grandparent to grandchild than from parent to offspring." Summing up her eventful life in a paragraph, he tells us:



Photograph from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

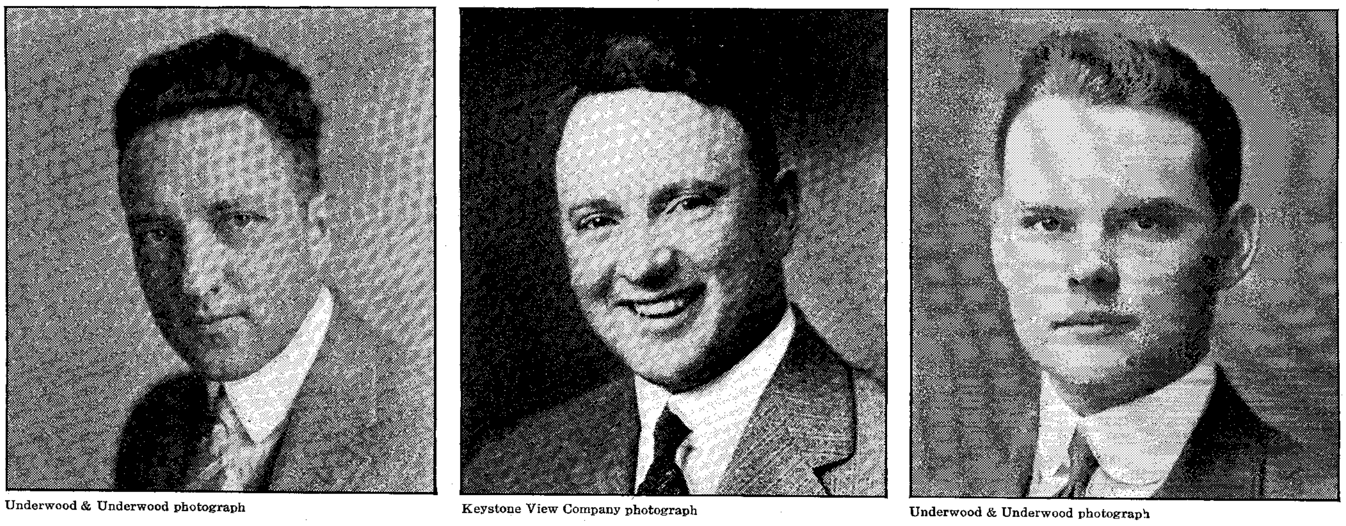
SHE CRAVES AN AERIAL JOY-RIDE

At the age of eighty-seven, Grandma Byrd helps her distinguished grandsons to confirm the old legend that "blood will tell."

> As an infant, she lived on a slave-worked plantation in Tennessee, along the alligator-infested banks of the Mississippi. When a child of seven she traveled nearly 1,000 miles in a covered wagon, drawn by oxen—a wagon of a caravan that stopt at long intervals to pitch camp at water-holes in the desert wastes of the West, while the men snatched fitful slumber with their loaded rifles beside them. Later, as a Texas schoolgirl, she rode her cow-pony three miles to a schoolhouse, and still later, as a young woman, she lived in a community that consisted largely of morose Indians and under the constant shadow and menace of raiding bands of even more hostile aborigines of the Comanche tribe.

But with all that she was a child of illustrious parentage. As we read:

> Mrs. Byrd, born Jane Rivers, was the daughter of Jonas Rivers, a distinguished orator and lawyer of a century ago.
>
> Jonas Rivers was possest of three absorbing passions—his devotion to his family, his love of self-expression and his craving to visit little-charted places of the then sparsely populated North America. It was the third desire that caused him to leave the languid scene of his birth—the luxury and ease of the slave-tilled plantation in Tennessee—to undertake, with his wife and seven-year-old daughter, a covered-wagon journey across the plains and desert wastes of Texas. And, doubtless, it was this craving of the father that was to inoculate the daughter against the germ of fear, to cause her to grow into intrepid young



Underwood & Underwood photograph

Keystone View Company photograph

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TOM, DICK AND HARRY, THE VIRGINIA BYRDS, ROOSTING IN HAPHAZARD ORDER

Fighting Tom is at the right (as you look at the page), Flying Dick is at the left, and Governor Harry is in the middle. The name Byrd "has been famous in Virginia since 1683, when William Byrd was a member of the Council of the Governor of the Colony."

womanhood, eventually to become the mother of nine children, one of whom, in turn, was to become the father of three men who were destined to be spoken of in wonder and admiration during an age of radio and airplanes.

The girlhood days of Jane Rivers were filled with thrills and adventure on the prairies of Texas and Oklahoma.

When eighteen, she married William Byrd, and, with roseate dreams of the future, the two established their home in Winchester, Virginia. Two years later these dreams were rudely shattered when the Civil War broke out and Byrd, together with Mrs. Byrd's two brothers, Thomas, 16, and Richard, 17, joined the Confederate ranks. Soon the great plantations of the South were almost entirely deserted by men, and Mrs. Byrd, with many other ladies of her social prominence, was compelled to undertake the plantation work. Thus it was that she took over the care of several hundred chickens, daily consigning most of the eggs and broilers to be distributed among the soldiers at the front.

And now we come to the blacksnake and the guinea-hen eggs. For it was while Mrs. Byrd was raising broilers for the Confederate Army that the tremendous adventure occurred. Altho a theme worthy of an epic, the narration is laconic:

It was while mistress of this poultry farm that the woman's courage had an opportunity to assert itself. The occasion arose when a huge blacksnake swallowed thirteen prized guinea eggs that Mrs. Byrd had planned to set.

Mrs. Byrd came upon the reptile gorged with the eggs and, without hesitation, killed it with a walking stick. She then opened the reptile, rescued the stolen eggs and placed them beneath the patient hen. Even to-day, when Mrs. Byrd tells this story, a tinge of regret is in evidence that not an egg hatched.

During these trying times—times of watchful waiting and of privation—stray bits of information as to the tides of fortune at the front filtered through the lines. At first the reports were cheerful. The Yankees had been repulsed. They would soon be on the run and the flag of the Confederacy would float in triumph. Then came reverses. The seriously wounded began to return to their homes, and even their cheerful stoicism could not disguise completely the fact that all was not well. Finally, definite word arrived that both of Mrs. Byrd's brothers had been killed.

Close upon this crushing blow came the report that Colonel Byrd (Mrs. Byrd's husband had been promoted to this rank through conspicuous bravery in action) also had fallen; but this the bereft woman refused to credit.

Stedfastly she clung to the belief that the report was false, but her optimism and courage were put to the acid test. Month after month she waited for reassuring word, but no contradiction to the rumor came from the camp of "the enemy." At length peace was declared and her fortitude was rewarded when Colonel Byrd rode up to the homestead, dismounted and demanded:

"Does the widow Byrd still live here?"

One might expect some such devil-may-care greeting from the airplane explorer of the North Pole were he ever placed under similar conditions. It developed that the grandfather of Tom, Dick and Harry was seriously wounded in battle, taken prisoner by the Federal troops and confined in a Union prison at New Orleans during the latter years of the war. Ensued the period of reclamation that is history.

Mrs. Byrd now lives with her daughter, Mrs. J. Lester Shipley, at 118 West Lafayette Avenue, in Baltimore. A half mile from this site there is a garden spot on Eutaw Place, where a fountain plays and where the sun breaks through the trees upon scampering children, nursemaids and a few retired elders, who make it their rendezvous. To this spot the aged woman walks twice daily, and many of the romping tots have come to know her as "Grandma."

This wonderful old lady walks with firm, erect step and scorns the use of a cane. Her vision is remarkably clear, her hearing little impaired and her spirit has suffered none whatever through the years.

An illustration of the gentleness and tolerance that keep pace with the indomitable spirit of the woman can be seen throughout her reminiscences of the conflict between the North and South. Despite her losses, despite four years of suffering and hardship during her still impressionable youth, there is in evidence none of the bitterness that so often is associated with civil war.

Mrs. Byrd has exerted an important influence in determining the characters of her grandsons, Tom, Dick and Harry. Her eldest son, Richard, was the father of these celebrities, and because of the great difference between his age and that of the youngest of her nine children, it came about that Tom, Dick and Harry were playmates of several of their youthful aunts and uncles. When referring to her son, Richard Byrd, or her grandson of the same name, the airplane explorer of the North Pole, she distinguishes between the two by the simple expedient of calling the father "Big Dick" and the son "Little Dick."

This grandmother has watched the growth of her first son's children with the mother instinct that in her is as pronounced as is her fearlessness. She has guided them in their development, warned them against pitfalls and followed with keen interest each step in their careers.

In her judgment the temperaments of Tom, Dick and Harry are "as far apart as the North Pole, over which 'Little Dick' flew, and the South Pole, which, she does not doubt, 'Little Dick' eventually will circle before he is called to his reward." More specifically we are told:

When youngsters, romping about the Byrd home, or racing their ponies over the fields of Brandon, the vast estate of Mrs. Byrd's mother—an estate that John D. Rockefeller recently made a bid to purchase—Harry was ever the studious, Tom the introspective, and "Little Dick" the venturesome.

Mrs. Byrd beams with the justifiable pride of a grandmother when she tells of the youth of Harry, the present Governor of Virginia. The Governor, she declares, inherited his passion for self-utterance, his legal trend of mind, his desire for justice and hatred of oppression, from his great-grandfather, Jonas Rivers. Her pride in Tom is no less strong. He is the reserved type, she says, who prefers the quiet and peace of his country estate, most at home among his peach and pear orchards in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

But when the conversation turns to "Little Dick," her eyes glow with a light that is more than pride. It is the light of sympathy of a kindred spirit; a sympathy that is as strong as the trait of fearlessness that has been passed down from grandmother to grandson.

"Little Dick," she insists, has been a daredevil from the time he was an infant.

"That boy is a case," she said. "Some day I hope he writes a book, because he certainly has had a lot of fun, and it would be a shame to keep it all to himself."

Even when "Little Dick," at the somewhat immature age of twelve, decided that the life and environment of Winchester were a little bit too slow for his entire liking and took it upon himself to tour the world alone, Mrs. Byrd refused to share in the general belief that he might never return alive. While the anxious parents and the neighbors of the Byrd family were in something of a stew of worry, the grandmother insisted stedfastly: "Never mind about 'Little Dick.' He will take care of himself."

Her faith again was rewarded when the youth returned to his home many months later with a wealth of experience.

Altho deeply interested and thrilled by Commander Byrd's daring exploits, she is even more impress by his ability as a naval officer.

"Little Dick is right smart," she said. "Do you know that he invented the 'bubble sextant,' which made it possible for him to discover the exact position of the North Pole?"

Inventive genius is the unusual and a gift that will arouse in this old lady the deepest respect and admiration. Courage she takes for granted in her grandsons.

Mrs. Byrd has unswerving convictions and definite opinions—but is not opinionated. Having watched the passing parade, having noted the gradual evolution, the rapid and, at times, drastic changes in customs, dress and habits that succeeding generations have brought with them during the last eight decades—she is slow to criticism. A flapper, to Mrs. William Byrd, is just a girl, a butterfly emerging from its cocoon and preparing to spread its wings—and Mrs. Byrd can remember when she was a girl. She believes bobbed hair is unbecoming to most women, but concedes that this is a matter of taste.

Altho she has never in her life used cosmetics, she does not condemn the girl of to-day who will add a dash of color to her face or touch her lips with a lipstick.

"If it makes them any prettier or happier, why not let them enjoy themselves?" is her point of view.

Her life is a full and happy one, but she can not forgive "Little Dick" for denying her the pleasure of a joy-ride in the skies. When the writer, somewhat tactlessly, sided with Commander Byrd in this matter and suggested that possibly his motive in denying her request was the feeling that she might faint, Mrs. Byrd said: "Faint! Why, I never fainted in my life!"

Mrs. Byrd attributes her longevity and the remarkable health and strength, so unusual in one of her years, to her simple mode of living and abundant fresh air. She has no hard and fast doctrines on diet, exercise, regularity of hours or abstemiousness in some of its various and uncomfortable phases, asserting that the health problem of each person is an individual one. Her advice to the younger generation is to follow the dictates of common sense, to exercise a certain degree of will-power in declining to be extravagant in the expenditure of a God-given strong constitution. As she puts it:

"We have only one life to live—so why waste it?"

for Economical Transportation

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Multiple-cylinder Performance with Chevrolet Economy

Today Chevrolet offers exactly the same slow-speed smoothness, velvet acceleration and freedom from high-speed vibration which have heretofore been the big reasons for the buying of multiple-cylinder cars.

Imagine loafing up a hill in a loaded car—with the motor turning so easily that you are almost unconscious of its operation. *You can in the smooth Chevrolet!*

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Compare its abilities on any basis with any car you have ever driven. Try it in traffic—over the hills—through clinging mud and sand.

And be prepared for a thrill the like of which you never dreamed possible in other than a multiple-cylinder car. For *that's exactly what you will enjoy in the smoothest Chevrolet in Chevrolet history!*

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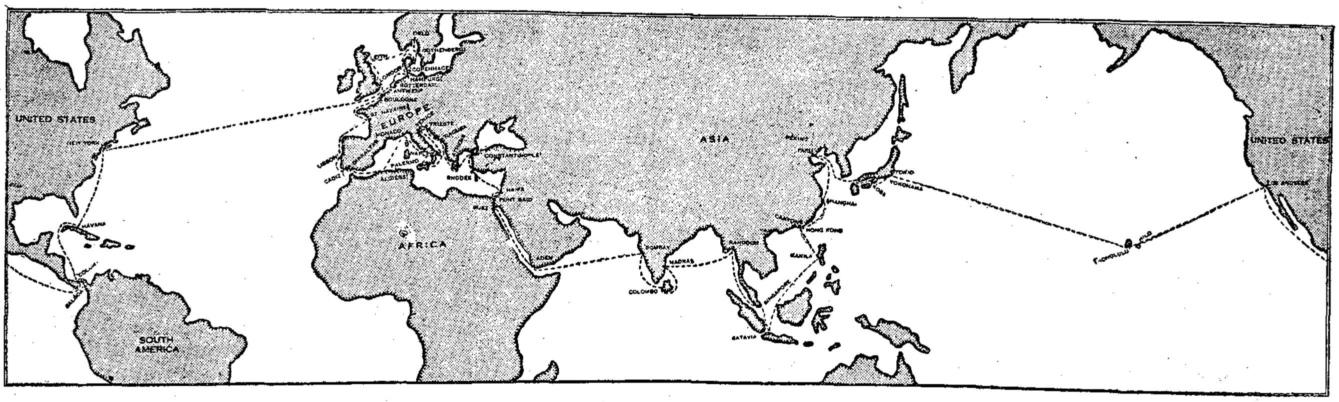


THE COURSE OF THE SUPER-PERIPATETIC UNIVERSITY

The students will cruise as they peruse. Advertisements for a suitable college yell ought to produce some noteworthy results.

AND NOW, THE SEA-GOING VARSITY

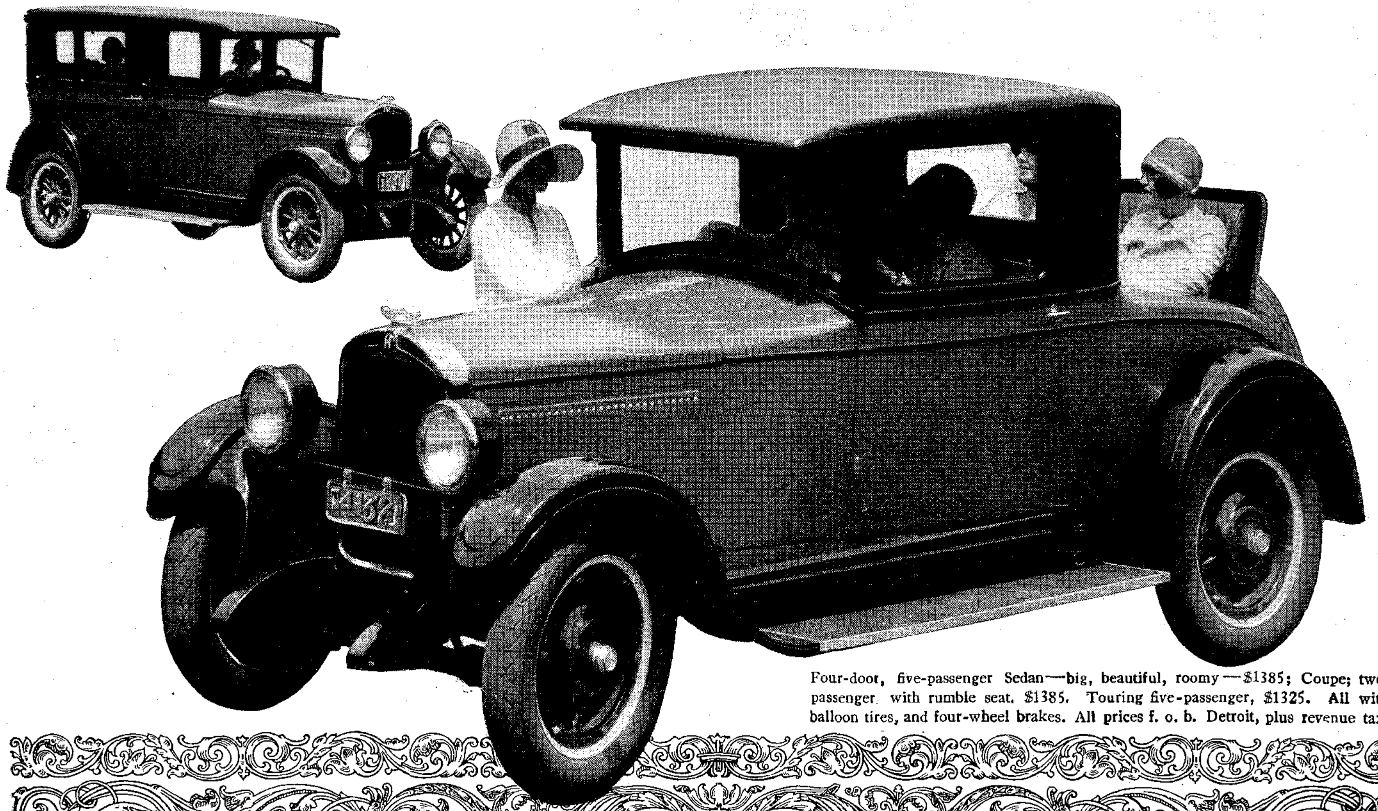
WITH A FOG HORN FOR A CHAPEL BELL, and the seven seas for its campus, a new sort of university will set sail this fall to circumnavigate the globe in the course of its college year. The college buildings will be included in a cruising ocean liner. New York University is sponsoring the new idea, and, says the New York *Times*, editorially, it may be called the latest development of the peripatetic, or "walking about," school of philosophy founded many years ago by Aristotle. However, to-day, to quote *The Times*, "the master is to lead his disciples in a path which extends, like Ariel's, around the globe," and "instead of sitting before a moving film of distant scenes, the student himself moves leisurely among the realities of the present or memories of the past." Dr. Charles F. Thwing, formerly President of Western Reserve University, heads the list of forty teachers, and an ex-Governor, Henry J. Allen of Kansas, will be editor-in-chief of the daily paper to be published on shipboard; he will also be in charge of the courses of study in journalism. College credits given on the cruise will be accepted by all colleges and universities. Ex-Governor Allen writes in the New York *Herald Tribune*, of the projected voyage, as distinguished from the ordinary educational cruise:

> The work for this tour of 450 American students around the world is on a different basis. Hotel life in foreign countries will be avoided as much as possible; the effort will be to get closer to the people wherever possible. The world is getting smaller every year as facilities for travel increase. The entire world has awakened to the idea that acquaintance and understanding among peoples is the only sure means to insure peace.
>
> The registrations thus far received indicate that the appeal to parents and students is about evenly divided among three classes. About one-third are graduates of preparatory schools, whose parents wish to give their sons a year of travel under exceptional auspices before entering college or business. About one-third are undergraduates who want to receive credits for their year's work so they will lose no time, but many ignore the question of credits, whose parents are interested more that their sons receive a broad education rather than a technical one based upon a degree. The other third are graduates who want to take up special studies for which this trip would be especially suitable, or general post-graduate work, or those who want to take probably their only opportunity for travel before they enter business or a profession—to see the world before they settle down. After they once become engrossed in business, the opportunity may come too late in life to be of the greatest good.
>
> One of the executives wrote to John Palmer Gavit, who was then in Italy, for suggestions and advice. He said that the humanizing influences of women on board would be of the greatest importance. About thirty members of the faculty will be accompanied by their wives, under condition that they enter into the general welfare program. This has led to accepting registrations from a limited number of older persons with educational inclinations, who will not consider themselves "tourists," but will take pleasure in entering into the general scheme.
>
> The question of health has brought forward nothing new except the need to concentrate on "preventive measures"—first through the dietitian, then through the physical education department, where some form of sport will be obligatory, and day by day supervision of correct living, which will be in the hands of a competent and sympathetic staff. Emergencies will be provided for with doctors, surgeons, dentists and nurses. Another point which means something new, and a great difference from the usual tourist trip, is that there will be unusual facilities for gymnasium work and sports of every kind. Matches will be played in some foreign countries.
>
> Never before on shipboard has there been such an opportunity for material for a daily newspaper. It is planned to publish one in which the students will assist in the editorial work. Each copy will contain an article from some student or member of the faculty, written under the inspiration of exceptional environment. This daily newspaper will represent during the trip and be a facsimile of forty-eight American newspapers—one in each State.
>
> None of these students ever has been around the world before; most of them never have been far from home for any extended period; therefore, plans are being made that the vessel will keep in radio communication daily, so that those at home can keep informed of the students' whereabouts and welfare.
>
> Those of us who are going on this trip and have the privilege of developing its ideals have high hopes that our endeavors will prove of value in promoting international friendship and that the outlook on life of these young men will be broadened—that they will return better citizens, ready to cope to better advantage with life's problems.

"The coming generation will have to have the world-wide view, of course," agrees Angelo Patri, commending the idea in the New York *Evening Post*, and the New York *Times* hails the school and its "Aristotle" in this philosophic vein:

> The new school of peripatetics sponsored by New York University is to make the earth its peripatos. There will be no wheeling about in the short shade of a grove or a cloister, nor the pacing to and fro of a professor on the stationary platform of a recitation room. . . . While this "floating university," with its forty teachers and four hundred and fifty students, does not promise to take the student to any particular part or country, but simply matriculates him for the academic year in an institution having such walls as Themistocles advocated for Athens, except that they are of steel instead of wood, it has official invitations from most of the countries in the circuit of the planet and will probably pause in as many as fifty foreign ports. The teachers will therefore have the assistance of a changing environment in illustrating their subjects, in interesting their students in the economic and political problems that confront the race in different latitudes, or in enabling such as choose to
>
> Behold the Iliad and the Odyssey
> Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea.
>
> The Aristotle of this modern peripatetic school is one of the foremost American educators, Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University, who has himself visited most of the lands of the glove, but who is ready to push off, to smite again the "sounding furrows," and to seek for these young men a newer world. It is a most alluring voyage that these collegians are to embark upon next month at a time when their brothers are seeking the "academic groves" and the "playing fields."

Today the public thinks of the Hupmobile Six as for years it thought of the "four"—a car so good that there is nothing to compare with it anywhere near its price.



Four-door, five-passenger Sedan—big, beautiful, roomy—$1385; Coupe; two-passenger with rumble seat, $1385. Touring five-passenger, $1325. All with balloon tires, and four-wheel brakes. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus revenue tax.

HUPMOBILE

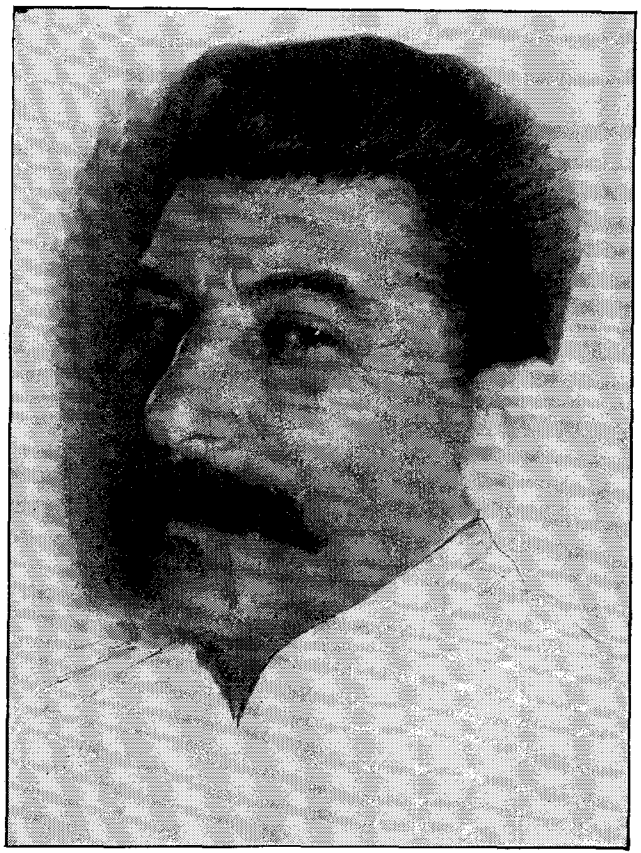
Six

DJUGASHVILI, ALIAS STALIN, NEW RULER OF RUSSIA

A MAN OF "MYSTERY, secrecy and reserve" is credited with having risen, in the last few months, to supreme power in that most mysterious, secret, and reserved of governments, the Soviet régime in Russia. Like Lenin and Trotzky, he is better known by his pseudonym than by his real name. In the old days, as a writer in *Asia* explains, the Russian revolutionists, constantly dogged by the Czar's police, usually went under assumed names. So Lenin's real name was Ulianov, and Trotzky's was Bronstein. The new ruler of Russia, called the "heir of Lenin," was originally named Djugashvili, but he is now everywhere known under his alias of Stalin, the Russian word for "steel." And there is a story, we are told, "that it was Lenin himself who rechristened him Stalin after witnessing some proof of the iron stedfastness of his character in the days when the Revolutionists were persecuted and hunted like the early Christians."

In dealing with the character of the new Bolshevik leader, whose power and personality are likely to be increasingly impress on the world in the next few years, *Asia's* contributor, William Henry Chamberlin, writes:

> There are two outstanding types among the Bolshevist leaders: the conspirator and the agitator; and, as Trotzky exemplifies the latter type, Stalin represents the former. He never talks for the press, seldom shows himself in public and speaks, as a rule, only on the most important occasions. As a result he has acquired the reputation of being a strong, silent man, whose few words must be carefully weighed.
>
> Physically Stalin is an impressive figure, contrasting most favorably with his two chief adversaries, Zinoviev and Kamenev, who have both waxed unromantically fat during their years of power and prosperity. He is very tall and dark, with curling black mustache and deep-set, brooding eyes. His olive skin testifies to his Asiatic origin. It is said that, when he received a Japanese correspondent who was supposed to possess semiofficial status, he relaxed his customary attitude to the extent of warmly shaking hands with the Japanese visitor and observing: "Welcome. I, too, am an Asiatic."
>
> For Stalin, or Djugashvili, is not a Russian but a Georgian, born in 1879 in a peasant family in Kutais Province, on the southern slopes of the great Caucasus range, which in that part of the world serves roughly as a line of demarcation between Europe and Asia. North of the Caucasus the Cossacks, martial pioneers of Russian penetration, have subdued and supplanted the native tribes and made the Russian influence predominant. But in the lofty Caucasus Mountains themselves one finds a medley of primitive Asiatic tribes, mostly Mohammedan in faith, who speak an extraordinary variety of dialects. And south of the main range, in the hills and valleys of Georgia and the plateau of Armenia and along the shores of the Caspian Sea, live various ancient peoples whose historical and racial connections are with Asia rather than with Europe.
>
> The Georgians, a predominantly Christian people having a long record of wars with their Mohammedan neighbors, were one of the suppressed small nationalities of the czarist régime, which attempted to force the Russian language upon them and to eliminate their national culture. Many Georgians became national revolutionists, with separation from Russia as the first plank in their platform.
>
> Stalin was never in the ranks of the national revolutionists; for some ironic spirit prompted his father to send him to a theological seminary. But young Joseph was not destined to become a priest; the teachers soon recognized in him a subversive element and he was ultimately expelled. He then drifted into the hunted, underground life of the professional Russian revolutionist under the czarist government. He joined the Bolshevist wing of the Russian Social Democratic party, which at that time, in the early years of the present century, had not completed its ultimate split into the opposing factions of Bolsheviki, who believed in a program of immediate socialist revolution, and Mensheviki, who held that Russia must go through a period of preliminary industrial development before its industrial working class could become sufficiently numerous and well-educated to take power into its own hands, in accordance with the Socialist program.
>
> As a Bolshevik, or Communist—the Bolsheviki officially changed their name to Communists after they came into power in November, 1917—Stalin could not have been a national revolutionist. Tho the Communists believe that every national and racial group is entitled to the fullest cultural autonomy, they uphold the principle that the class struggle between the workers and the capitalists should transcend all national lines. There is nothing to show that Stalin was especially interested in freeing Georgia from the czarist rule; he was rather absorbed in the wider problem of overthrowing the monarchial system all over Russia.



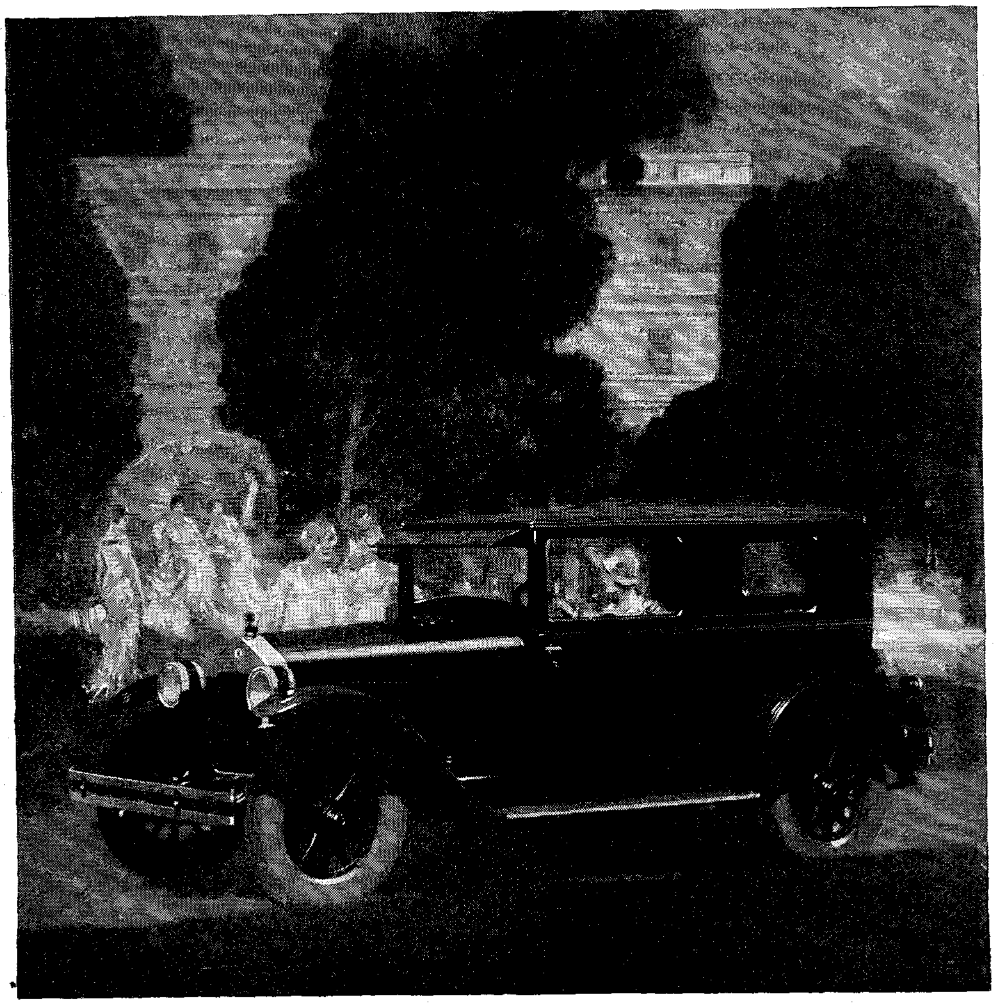
By courtesy of "ASIA".

A BOLSHEVIK OF THE "CONSPIRATOR" TYPE

Stalin, who now holds the power once wielded by Lenin, is said to move in a mysterious way to govern Russia.

Between 1906 and 1917, aside from trips abroad to attend the Stockholm and London conferences of the Social Democratic party, he was busy with revolutionary activities throughout Russia. Naturally, observes Mr. Chamberlin, he came frequently into collision with the czarist police, and his record during those years reveals a steady alternation of arrest, terms in prison and in exile and escapes. He was a prominent member of the Military Revolutionary Committee which was the directing head of the Bolshevist *coup d'état* in November, 1917. However, continues his biographer:

> Stalin has never held a big official position in the Soviet government. At different times he occupied the relatively minor posts of commissar for nationalities and commissar for workers' and peasants' inspection—the latter a sort of general government auditorship. During the past two or three years he has had no formal connection with the Soveit governmental apparatus; and it is just this period that has witnessed his steady sweep to power.
>
> Before 1922 Stalin was scarcely counted among the likely candidates for the Leninite succession. He was known and respected in Communist circles as a veteran revolutionist who had always shown courage and fidelity in carrying out the tasks assigned him by the party; he was one of Lenin's most trusted lieutenants but was not generally credited with capacity for personal leadership.
>
> Stalin's opportunity came in the fall of 1922. Previously the Party Secretariate had not been regarded as an especially important office. Its rather formal and technical duties—preparing circular letters to the party organizations, outlining programs for different types of party agitators and so forth—were shared among several comrades; and its personnel changed fairly often. It was Stalin who first grasped the full strategic



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With All-Steel, Bolted and Riveted, Clear Vision Body

The Product of Our Own New $10,000,000 Body Plant That Was Erected Especially That This Car Could Be Possible

Many of these advantages you will recognize at a glance. But you will have higher appreciation of their meaning when you know that a plant of 18 acres which with equipment approximated a cost of $10,000,000, was first built and that special machinery had to be designed, to make possible the New Coach your dealer is now showing.

Again Essex "6" offers in the design and construction of the New Coach as radical an improvement as was the original Coach itself, which we created.

It is all steel, bolted and riveted, and so rigid that squeaks, rattles and distortions, are as unlikely as in a steel building. Doors are so hung that a man may hang on an open door while the car is being driven over rough roads, without springing it out of true.

And it is so designed and constructed as to permit the use in a totally new manner of a high baked enamel, most lustrous and lasting finish. This has made possible new combinations in finish that will please your eye.

There has been constant improvement in the chassis from the first Essex shipped. Every week has seen some betterment. But only by the accumulation of the resources, the information, experience, and the skill that have resulted from the purchase of 350,000 Essex "Sixes" in a short period of time, was it possible to erect the plants, to perfect the machinery, to create the designs that have resulted in this car which we ask you to inspect and to drive as the best looking, best value, best Essex ever built.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY • DETROIT

Photograph by courtesy of the New York *Times*

WHERE THE PLATINUM-HUNTERS GATHER TO OUTFIT

Fort Smith, near the metal fields, upholds the traditions of this latest "rush," by displaying many of the qualities of a summer resort.

possibilities of this office as a directing nerve-center for the body of the Communist party. He created for himself a title that had not hitherto been provided for by the party constitution, that of General Secretary to the Communist Party Central Committee. This marked him out quite definitely as head of the party organization. He has remained in that post for more than three years and is likely to remain there for many more.

As for the policies of the new leader, Mr. Chamberlin records that:

Stalin's most distinctive contribution to Soviet policy has been his keen appreciation of the necessity of conciliating the peasants. His own peasant origin may have made him unusually sensitive to the moods and needs of the Russian peasants. He made a very significant declaration in this connection in the fall of 1924. At that time all was not well in the Russian villages. There had been a short-lived insurrection in Stalin's native Georgia. This movement, to be sure, was poorly organized and quickly suppress; but any sort of disturbance is calculated to excite a certain amount of jumpiness in the nerves of the Soviet leaders, who still have fresh memories of the protracted Russian civil war. At the same time there were a number of murders and attacks on Soviet village officials and newspaper correspondents. Stalin called together the secretaries of the Communist village organizations and laid down the law to them in no uncertain terms. He outlined a series of constructive measures designed to make the peasants more amenable to Communist rule.

Stalin is not one of those who would hitch the wagon of the Soviet state to the rather dim star of the international working-class revolution. Tho, like every other Communist, he expects the Russian Communist party to be of assistance to the struggling Communist groups in other parts of the world, he does not believe that a large-scale international revolutionary movement is imminent or that Soviet foreign policy should be based on the expectation of any such movement. His political report, or "keynote speech," at the Communist Party Congress, which took five and a half hours to deliver, laid stress on such points as the indefinite postponement of the Communist revolution in western Europe and the inability of the Russian Communists to give any direct aid to the insurgent colonial peoples of the East.

He does not seem to believe, however, that foreign capital will play an especially significant rôle in this transformation. He emphasized in his speech the failure up to the present time of the policy of attempting to attract vast sums of foreign capital to the development of Russia's natural resources through the medium of leases and concessions; and the comparative smallness of the amounts that foreign concessionaires have so far invested in Russia seems to bear out the accuracy of his opinion. Stalin is convinced that Russia sooner or later will find within its own frontiers the capital needed for industrial progress. That this progress, given these conditions, may be rather slow, does not bother him. He comes from a very old country in the shadow of the gigantic Caucasus range and he has an Asiatic capacity for patient waiting.

PARLOR-CARS FOR THIS NEW KLONDIKE

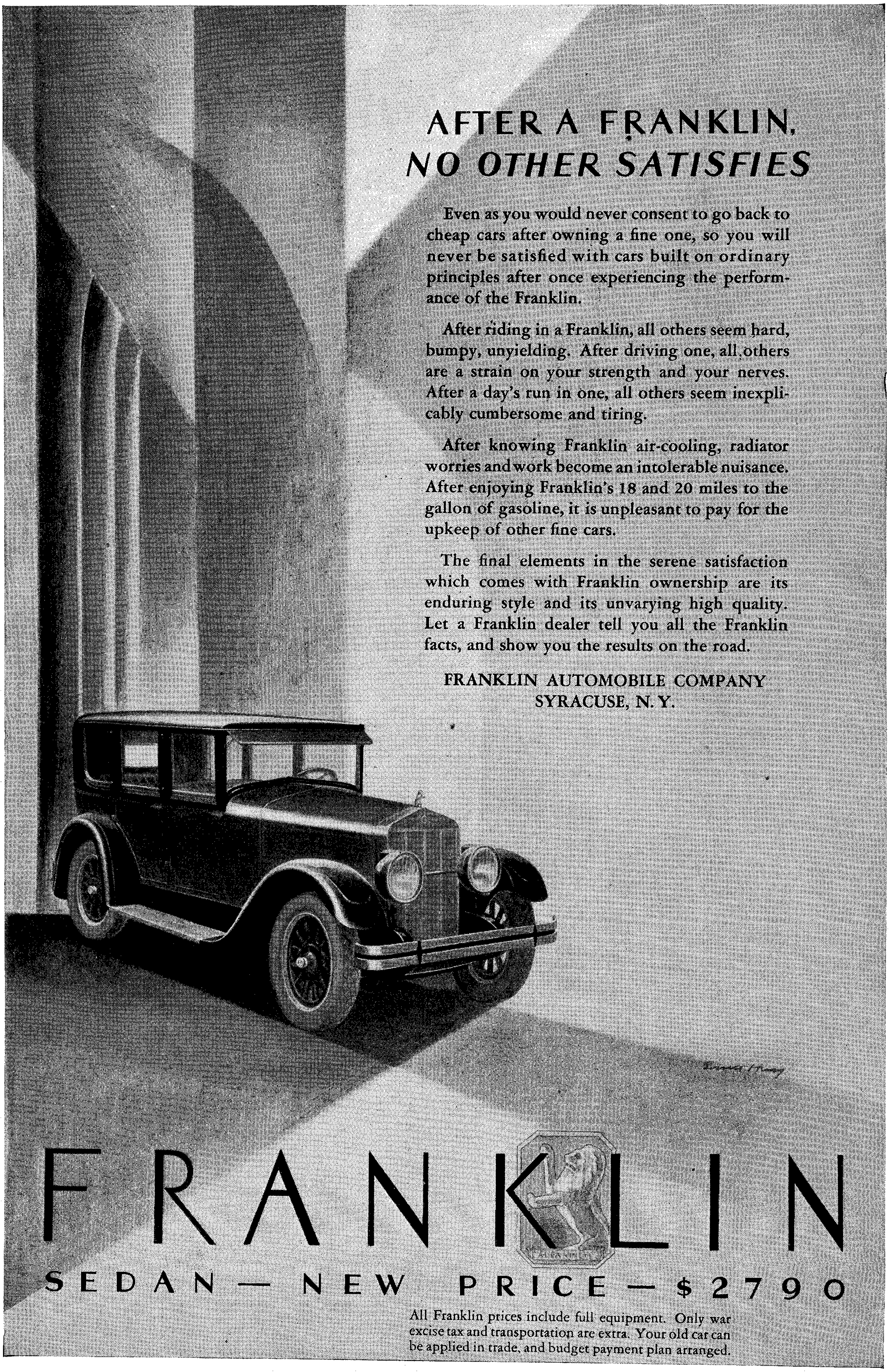
A DE LUXE "RUSH," with attention to every comfort and convenience, is promised to the sourdoughs and greenhorns who set out to prospect the newly discovered platinum fields in northern Alberta, Canada. The prospecting ground, with its promise of discoveries of precious metal worth six or seven times as much as gold, may be reached by Pullman cars and palatial river steamers, with a minimum of discomfort all along the line. Thirty miles of land along the Slave River already have been staked out in claims, reports Arthur P. Woollacott from Vancouver to the New York *Times*. The platinum strike, it appears, is in the vicinity of Caribou Island, Slave River, twelve miles southeast of Fitzgerald, and the region is "readily accessible to those who have the fare there—and return." The fare, it might be mentioned, is quite considerable, and there are few reports of rich "strikes." However, aside from the expense and uncertainty, everything seems to have been made easy for the prospector. Mr. Woollacott reports:

Any one may feel perfectly safe from "bad" men, because the sentiment in favor of law and order is so strongly atmospheric that the "bad" man just naturally feels subdued when he breathes it, and strives mainly to keep his two-gun instincts concealed from public knowledge.

One does not need to be hard-bitten or hard-boiled in order to stand as good a chance as others. This rush is in a sense an easier proposition than any in the history of gold rushes. In another sense it has complications, because so little is known about platinum, and its recovery is not so simple as panning, rocking, and sluicing gold.

The main route is through Fort McMurray on the Athabasca, and Peace River, a village on the river of the same name. The river and lake route of 285 miles between McMurray and Fitzgerald can easily be run by canoes, boats, and scows, says the writer, in case parlor cars and steamers do not appeal. His report runs further:

The ground is said to extend along Slave River from a point eight miles above Fitzgerald, to near Fort Chipewyan, the discovery having been made by B. W. Dunne, a former Dominion land surveyor, who went in last summer with a number of surveyors to prospect. A part of the "trail of '98" ran this way to the Klondike, but it was a long, long trail, and many of those who tried it did not get far. The river is the main-traveled route and has been traversed by thousands since Mackenzie's day, but no one apparently ever suspected that wealth might lie hidden by the way. One hundred claims were recorded within a week last summer in the office of the Mining Recorder at Fort Smith. Every eligible man in the district was in on that rush, which resulted in covering a stretch of thirty miles along the river.



AFTER A FRANKLIN, *NO OTHER SATISFIES*

Even as you would never consent to go back to cheap cars after owning a fine one, so you will never be satisfied with cars built on ordinary principles after once experiencing the performance of the Franklin.

After riding in a Franklin, all others seem hard, bumpy, unyielding. After driving one, all others are a strain on your strength and your nerves. After a day's run in one, all others seem inexplicably cumbersome and tiring.

After knowing Franklin air-cooling, radiator worries and work become an intolerable nuisance. After enjoying Franklin's 18 and 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline, it is unpleasant to pay for the upkeep of other fine cars.

The final elements in the serene satisfaction which comes with Franklin ownership are its enduring style and its unvarying high quality. Let a Franklin dealer tell you all the Franklin facts, and show you the results on the road.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FRANKLIN

SEDAN — NEW PRICE — $2790

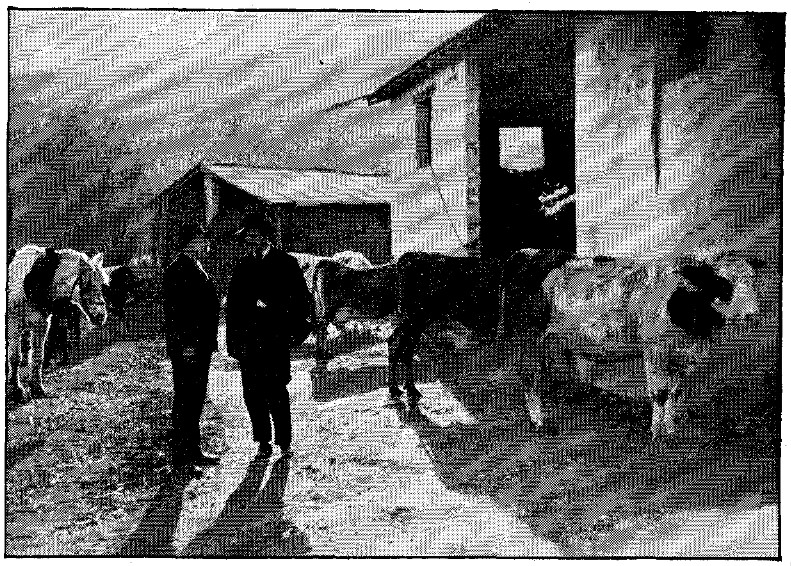
All Franklin prices include full equipment. Only war excise tax and transportation are extra. Your old car can be applied in trade, and budget payment plan arranged.

A CORSICAN ROBIN HOOD

CLAD IN A BLACK VELVET SUIT, and with his dog before him, the bandit Romanetti "rode boldly" into the little Corsican village of Lava. The Mayor and Council scuttled for cover, "barricaded themselves in their houses and sent couriers for help." A half-admiring throng of townspeople gathered around. The outlaw spoke to them as he sat on his horse in the public square, declared that he was "the friend of the poor and the distrest," and at once proceeded to prove his statement by forcing the betrayer of a peasant girl to marry her at the point of a gun. His next feat was to kill an unjust usurer.

Writing further about Romanetti's romantic career in the New York *Times*, Mark Goodrich tells us that "the Corsican still totes a gun and a stiletto," and that the typical outlaws of the country are "combinations of the old Southern feudist, the Puritan gunmen of the old West and the legendary Robin Hood."

In a rough community such as this, Romanetti lived an uneventful youth as the son of a small farmer, until one spring "he fell so precipitately and successfully in love with the alluring daughter of a neighboring rancher that the girl's family felt their honor was involved." In the feud that resulted Romanetti stabbed the girl's father, Mr. Goodrich relates. The murderer served a short sentence, while "the family of the poniarded man sullenly held its peace, biding its time," until:



Wide World photograph

A SON OF THE SOIL, LIKE PANCHO VILLA

The figure on the right is that of the Corsican bandit, "Nonce" Romanetti. He is standing in the barnyard of his home at Lava, and it wouldn't have been polite or healthy to ask where he got the cattle.

> The night before a certain feast day, a day of much eating and drinking, the village discovered that it was going to be short of meat for roasting. Romanetti undertook to spend the night on the hills until he had rounded up enough of his cattle to make good the deficit. In the midst of the subsequent feasting Julius Cæsar Carbucca, a relative of the man he had stabbed, marched up to Romanetti's house with some gendarmes and arrested him for stealing an ox. When it was proved that one of his enemies' oxen had been rounded up Romanetti promptly offered to pay for it. Carbucca, however, refused the money and demanded that he be sent to jail as a thief. In despair and fury, the youth slew his persecutor and fled to the *maquis*—the Corsican bush.
>
> Thereafter on still, dark midnights rapping on door or window of a house, Romanetti would bring out the householder, gun in hand. An exchange of curt questions and answers, a quick parceling out of powder and food, and the young bandit would gallop back into the fragrant, sheltering thickets.
>
> Once the gendarmes, informed by his enemies, lay in wait for him as he recklessly approached the house of a sweetheart on a Sunday morning. But the ambush was discovered by Romanetti's dog, who always acted as an advance scout, like the bandit's dog in "Colomba." In the running fight that followed, Romanetti killed two policemen.

From then on the gendarmes dogged him relentlessly, but unsuccessfully; and we read on:

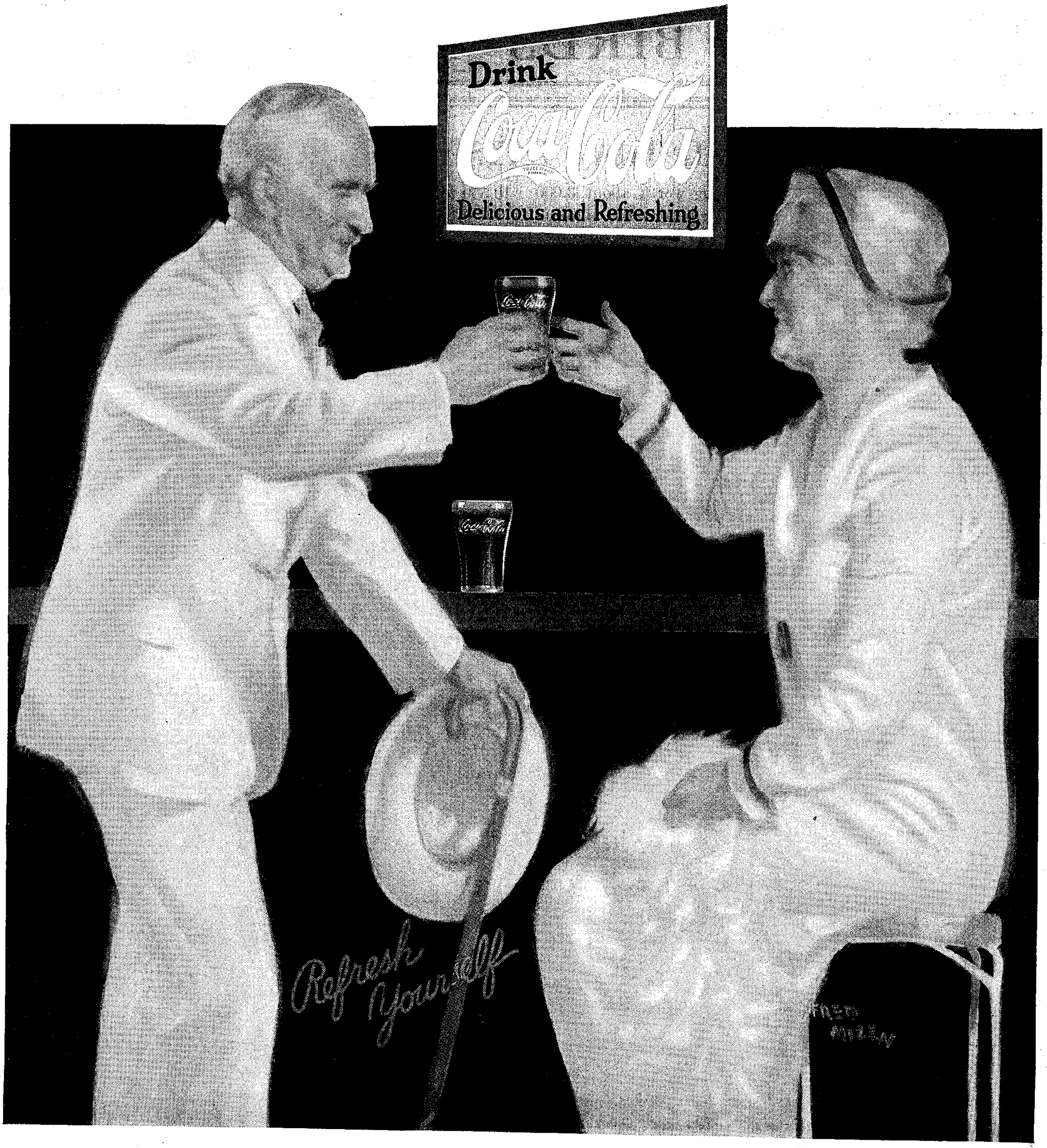
> It was about this time that Romanetti's given name, Ronce, was popularly metamorphosed to "Nonce" (*non ce*) signifying "not here." The police, irritated by this popular fling at the result of their sorties after him, and angered by their failures and losses, laid a subtle and lethal trap for him.
>
> A girl consented, for a sum of money, to entice "Nonce" to a room. On a rainy midnight she closed the door upon him, maneuvered him in front of it and gave the door a slight tap with her toe. The outlaw's dog with a snarl flung himself between the door and his master. Romanetti seized the girl and whipt her around against the door. A rifle volley cracked through it. When the gendarmes broke in, they found only the dead girl and an open window.

"Nonce," true to his nickname, was *non ce!* After this disillusionment he sought solace in black velvet and charitable acts, and became something of a public benefactor. For instance:

> When the four desperate robbers, Leca, Paccini, Carli and Pierangeli, escaped from prison and began to harry and terrify the countryside, "Nonce" tracked them down one by one and killed them.
>
> A forger signed the dread name to a blackmailing letter, counting on its terrific force to carry the venture through. The recipient of the letter set out into the country to find "Nonce" and ask for a little more time in which to meet the demand. On hearing of the business "Nonce," angered at the deceit practised in his name, rode straight into town, unearthed the forger of the letter and shot him.
>
> When a transportation airplane from Nice carrying four passengers and a load of valuable mail crashed near Ajaccio, the outlaw gave first aid to the single survivor, charged a farmer on pain of death to carry the valuables safely to the Prefect in Ajaccio, and sent word to the authorities of the accident. These things are not merely a matter of hearsay; they are on the records of the Ajaccio Brigade of Gendarmes.
>
> Often homesickness for the old safe life in the villages used to grip him. Then he drank or enacted some intoxicated bit of bravado or defiance against the police. It must have been on such an occasion that he planted himself on the edge of a precipice, where he was singing fierce and bubbling songs that he himself had composed. Down upon him around the shoulder of the mountain rode the Ajaccio gendarmes.
>
> In desperation "Nonce" flung himself backward off the precipice into the hazy void of the valley. He landed far below on a flock of sheep, which saved him from serious injury but left him stunned. The two shepherds hastily picked him up and hid him in a near-by cave.

He was by this time very popular with the peasants. "He drank, made love and sang his songs on the very doorsteps of the authorities." Indeed:

> He bought an excellent race-horse and entered it in a big race. The first intimation of the horse's ownership came to the others participating in the meet when Romanetti suddenly appeared and gave notice that if the race was not fair he would shoot all the owners and jockeys involved in it. "Nonce's" horse won by several lengths.
>
> One morning "Nonce" strode out of his house, mounted his horse and followed his dog toward his retreat deep in the woods. As it turned daylight, "Nonce's" dog, dejected and bewildered, led the riderless horse back.
>
> Corsica was literally plunged in mourning. "Nonce"—the vain and handsome, who loved to dance, who gave hundred-franc notes to the poor, who could not read, who braved the gendarmes and death to act in a moving picture, who plunged, strong and naked, into the streams and caught trout and eels with his bare hands—was dead. With his black velvet cloak riddled with shot he was found in a patch of white flowers beside the trail, where he had apparently dropt from his horse.
>
> The officials at Ajaccio next day sent their official communiqué to Paris: "Nonce" Romanetti, the murderer, was ambushed, defeated and killed by the Ajaccio Brigade after a pursuit lasting sixteen years.


Drink
Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing
Coca-Cola
Coca-Cola
Refresh Yourself
FRED MIZEN

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

THROUGH ALL THE YEARS SINCE 1886

And still the delight of those who first enjoyed its purity and wholesomeness

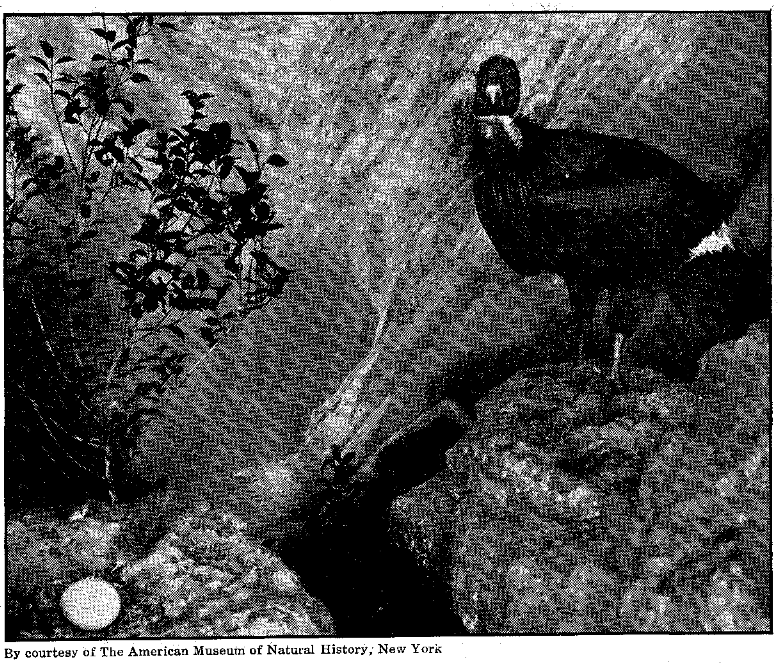
IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS — 7 MILLION A DAY

BEASTS ▾ BIRDS ▾ AND ▾ TREES

A BIRD THAT LAYS $1,500 EGGS

IT IS A RARE BIRD that lays an egg worth about 3,000 dozen of the valuable, if ordinary, hen fruit, but the California condor claims that distinction. The native condor has other claims to fame, so many, it appears, that a number of agencies are interested in its protection. The fact may not be generally known, says a writer in the Dearborn *Independent*, that the Pacific coast of the United States is the home of a claimant for the title of the largest bird that flies: "This is the California condor, whose only rival for size is the Andean condor, found only in the Cordilleras of the West coast of South America. In addition to holding a record for size among birds of the North American continent, the California condor lays an egg valued by museums and collectors at $1,500 to $2,000—almost in the class of the eggs of the long-dead dinosaur."

And now comes word from the American Game Association that the California condor is rapidly passing to join the dinosaur, the great auk, the Labrador duck, and the silver-tip grizzly in extinction. In fact, we are told, "the California State Fish and Game Commission, which has been making a special study of the condor, is authority for the statement that to-day there are no California condors living in a wild state outside of nine counties in California, and that there are only about fifty of these birds even there, where they nest in the high and almost inaccessible ranges."



By courtesy of The American Museum of Natural History, New York

A PROUD MOTHER AND HER VALUABLE EGG

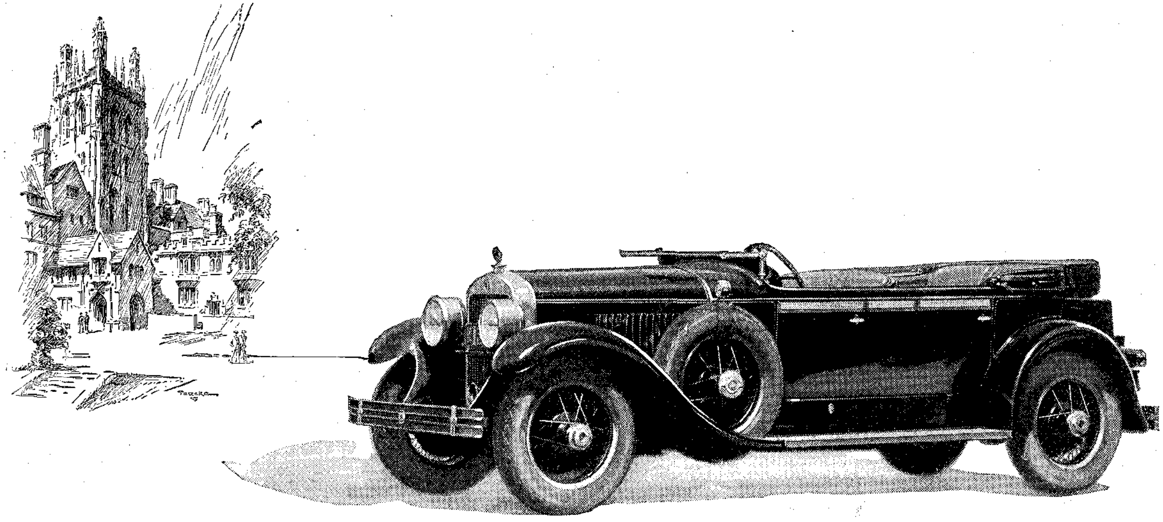
The California condor, almost extinct, belongs to an American family whose progenitors dined with the dinosaur. The egg is valued at from $1,500 to $2,000.

The big California bird, according to Walter Fry, in charge of the Nature Guide Service of the Sequoia National Park, is probably the largest flying bird in the world. The wing spread of the native condor is given as nine to twelve feet, as compared with an average of seven to ten feet for the celebrated condor of the Andes, which is believed to be the original of the fabled roc. Mr. Fry writes of the California condor in *American Game* (New York):

> I have seen several condors in the park and have been much interested in their methods of taking flight from the ground. The big birds apparently can not rise directly from the ground but run along with wings outspread, catching the air gradually, bumping along and helping with their feet for all the world like a low-powered airplane taking flight.
>
> On September 15, 1899, I saw two condors near Castle Rocks, elevation 6,800 feet. The birds were feeding on a dead horse and I got within fifty yards of them before they flew. They glided off from the top of the carcass. On November 10, 1905, I saw one condor with five buzzards feeding on a dead elk at Salt Springs, elevation 1,600 feet. Ranger C. W. Blossom and I, under cover of bushes, approached within 100 feet of these birds and watched them for almost an hour. When we stept from under cover the buzzards were first to fly, but the condor ran on the ground with wings partly spread for a distance of fifty feet before taking wing. On September 30, 1907, I found one large condor feeding on a dead sheep near Twin Peaks, elevation 10,550 feet. I rode on horseback to within forty yards of this bird before it flew; and it ran about twenty feet to the edge of a cliff, then pitched off down the canyon. On September 27, 1919, I saw one condor and two ravens feeding on a dead cow at Wet Meadows, elevation 9,200 feet. I approached within 100 feet on horseback in plain sight and watched them for a few moments before they took flight. The ravens were first to go and the condor remained for some time after. When taking flight the condor ran across the meadow about sixty feet at a rapid pace and with wings partly unfolded before leaving the ground.
>
> Aside from my own observations, park rangers and tourists have reported seeing condors within the park on a few occasions. In June, 1918, Park Ranger L. L. Davis saw a condor at Sand Meadow, elevation 8,500 feet. This bird circled around Mr. Davis's camp within 100 feet of him several times before leaving but did not light. On January 6, 1924, Chief Ranger Guy Hopping saw a condor feeding on the carcass of a burro at foot of Ash Mountain, elevation 1,700 feet. When Mr. Hopping approached the condor ran toward a saddle some seventy-five yards away with wings partly unfolded and jumped along the ground as in an effort to leave the earth. On a few occasions the bird stopt and partly folded up its wings as if to give up the flight, but with renewed effort finally reached the saddle for its take-off. On December 13, 1925, a large condor was observed at Camp Potwisha, elevation 2,000 feet. Park visitors spent some time watching the bird circling in flight over the tops of the crags near by. There was not a chance of mistaking the bird, as apart from its size, the white spots under the wings were plainly visible.

While the California condor has not been found nesting in the Sequoia National Park, says Mr. Fry, this giant of the air and king of birds has been a casual visitor to the park ever since the first arrival of white settlers in 1856. He records that:

> Early day settlers proclaim that the birds were frequently seen but the condors have come less and less frequently, so that for several years past it has been feared that each occurrence would give the last sight of this fast vanishing species of bird life. The inroads of settlement, persistent shooting, robbing nests of eggs, poison baits set out for coyotes and the fact that the birds are not prolific breeders, reduced them so rapidly that the species was practically wiped out before people realized what was happening and before laws could be enacted to save them.
>
> Before the arrival of white men in California, the condor had little to fear. But when man appeared upon the scene to upset all the workings of nature with his death-dealing methods this useful and picturesque species rapidly diminished and may soon be extinct.
>
> The first death trap for the condor was man with firearms. It was a great event to kill one of these giant navigators of the air, for they were bold and came within easy rifle range. Man's next destructive effort was to obtain eggs of the wonderful bird to accompany his specimen. Then came the custom of the



50 Body Styles and Types
500 Color Combinations
Standard—Fisher Custom Built—Fleetwood Custom Built

Cadillac's genius for leadership was never so manifest as today, when, following on the heels of the most successful year in its history, when sales increased 87.5 per cent, Cadillac inaugurates the unprecedented plan of providing 500 color and upholstery combinations, and 50 body styles and types.

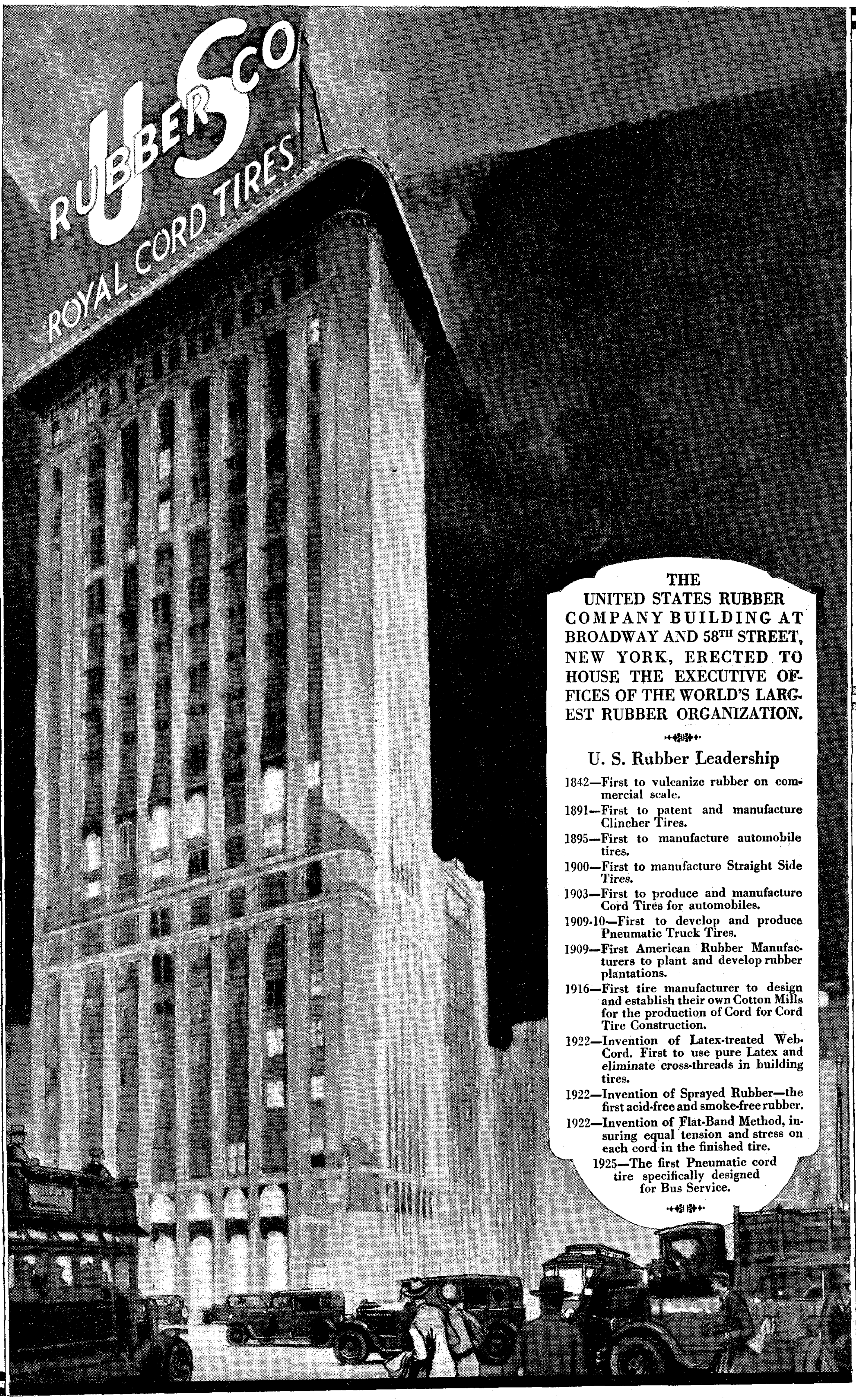
Thus to the unequaled performance of the new, 90-degree, 8-cylinder Cadillac is added unexampled luxury and distinction—with the widest possible latitude for individuality in the selection of body style, color and upholstery.

Simultaneously Cadillac has added new improvements and refinements—notably in an exclusive cushion spring design that is incomparably luxurious and easeful; in added niceties of trim and fitments; in the development of new lines with larger and more curving fenders; a new radiator shell design; new and larger lamps—refinements which, in combination with an unapproached range of body styles and color selections, place the new Cadillac on a commanding pinnacle of individualized luxury and distinction.

NEW 90 DEGREE

CADILLAC

DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION



THE
UNITED STATES RUBBER
COMPANY BUILDING AT
BROADWAY AND 58TH STREET,
NEW YORK, ERECTED TO
HOUSE THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST RUBBER ORGANIZATION.

◆

U. S. Rubber Leadership

1842—First to vulcanize rubber on commercial scale.

1891—First to patent and manufacture Clincher Tires.

1895—First to manufacture automobile tires.

1900—First to manufacture Straight Side Tires.

1903—First to produce and manufacture Cord Tires for automobiles.

1909-10—First to develop and produce Pneumatic Truck Tires.

1909—First American Rubber Manufacturers to plant and develop rubber plantations.

1916—First tire manufacturer to design and establish their own Cotton Mills for the production of Cord for Cord Tire Construction.

1922—Invention of Latex-treated Web-Cord. First to use pure Latex and eliminate cross-threads in building tires.

1922—Invention of Sprayed Rubber—the first acid-free and smoke-free rubber.

1922—Invention of Flat-Band Method, insuring equal tension and stress on each cord in the finished tire.

1925—The first Pneumatic cord tire specifically designed for Bus Service.

◆

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Questions and Answers about "What Makes a Good Tire?"

U.S. ROYAL CORD BALLOON

Question—Does any one single feature make a good tire?

Answer—No.

Question—Then what does make a good tire?

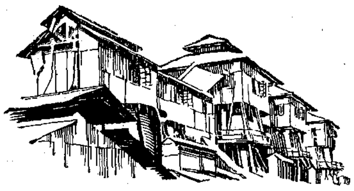
Answer—The perfection of *all* the different operations that are necessary in producing the finished product *from tree to tire.*

Question—As for example?

Answer—The success of the United States Royal Cord Balloon in delivering true balloon cushioning and comfort and yet giving long-lasting service is largely due to these *six* important factors: *Plantations, Sprayed Rubber, Uniform Cotton Cord, Latex-treated Web Cord, Flat Band Method, Tests.*

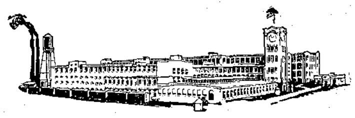
Plantations

The United States Rubber Company owns and operates scientific Rubber Plantations in Sumatra and Malaya. Has 7,000,000 rubber trees, all yielding Latex now, from which this Company produces its Sprayed Rubber and its Latex-treated Web Cord.



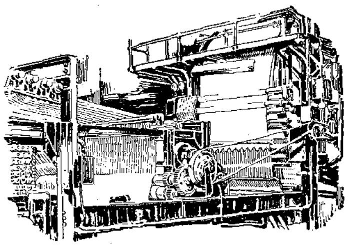
Sprayed Rubber

Of the greatest importance, because of its fine quality, and its freedom from acid and smoke. Briefly, the Latex is sprayed into a chamber containing hot, dry air, which dries out the liquid from the Latex, leaving the pure, solid rubber. This does away with the old methods of smoke-drying and acid coagulation.



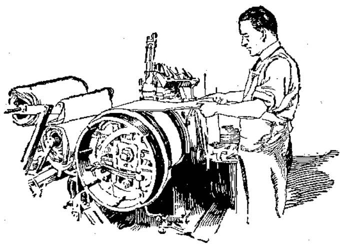
Uniform Cotton Cord

To ensure absolute uniformity and high quality of the cotton cord used in United States Tires, the United States Rubber Company operates its own cotton mills at Winnsboro, South Carolina. Here the choicest grade cotton is made into cords to meet the rigid requirements of the tire factories where it is used to produce Latex-treated Web Cord.



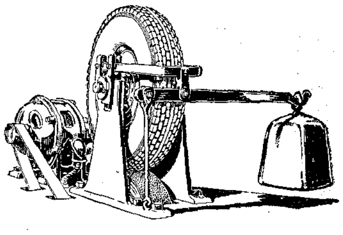
Latex-treated Web Cord

Also an invention of the United States Rubber technicians. The Cords are laid parallel *without* tie-threads, and soaked in virgin rubber Latex, which forms an elastic web through and through and between cords. Important because it gives the cord structure maximum *strength* and maximum *flexibility.*



Flat-Band Method of Building Tires

Do not miss the importance of this revolutionary improvement in tire-building. The way it works is highly technical. But the result is that each cord in a United States Royal Cord is made to lie in exactly the right position, under precisely the right tension, and to take its due share of the work.



Searching Tests from the Tree to the Tire

United States Tire tests begin with the raw materials—and these tests never stop. Many tests are made during the process of manufacture and finished tires undergo various factory tests such as the "Tread Wear Test" illustrated. Even after the tires are sold and in use, their performance on the road is being checked by factory-trained experts stationed all over the country.

United States Rubber Company

Trade Mark

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON

This tooth brush plays no favorites

It reaches ALL your teeth

SKILLED professional men laid down certain requirements for the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush. They curved the bristle surface to fit the curve of the teeth. They curved the handle so that you can get the brush far back into your mouth. And they put a tuft on the end of the brush to make the cleaning of back teeth as easy as possible.

Sold in three sizes by all dealers in the United States, Canada and all over the world. Prices in the United States and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. *Also made in three* different bristle textures—hard, medium and soft. Always sold in the yellow box.

PRICE 50c at all druggists

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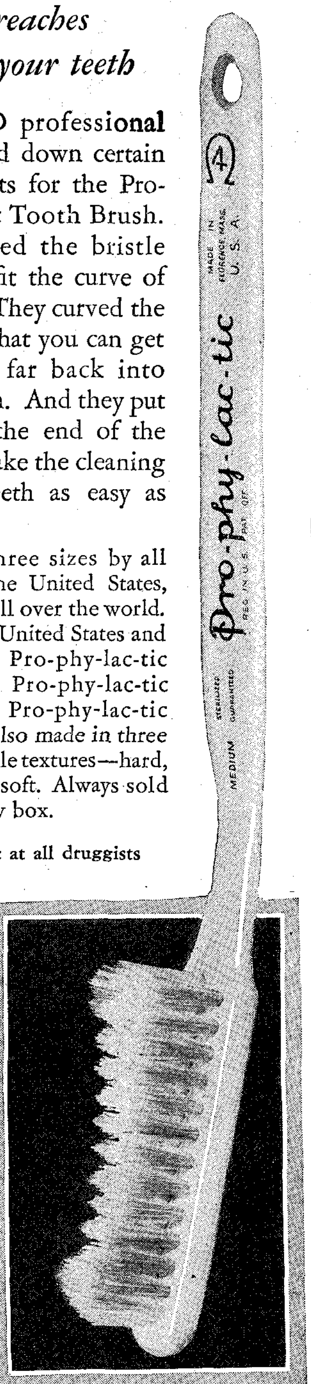
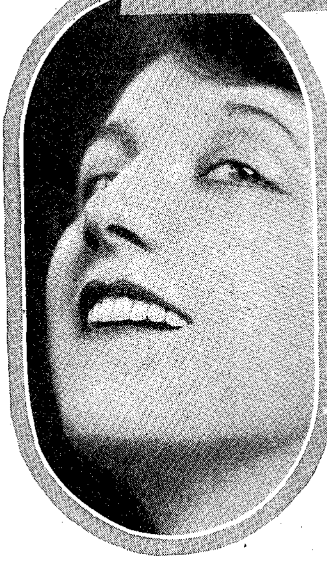




BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES

Continued

sheepmen of putting out poison baits in the carcasses of sheep. No doubt thousands of condors met their deaths through eating poison. For many years there were no restrictions placed on the methods of poisoning or what kinds of poison could be used. It seemed every man's privilege to use the most deadly poison for the purpose that he could obtain. As an illustration of this, while I was stopping at Huron, Fresno County, California, during January, 1890, Mr. Manuel Cadoza, a sheep-herder, brought in two beautiful dead condors. These birds had died from eating poison. Coyotes had killed two of his sheep and he had poisoned the carcasses with the hope of killing the coyotes; but instead of getting the animals he got the two big birds.

These were the first condors that I had seen and such was their size and curious appearance they seemed to me rather the birds of some fabulous tale than ones that lived in these modern days.

The California condor, observes Mr. Fry, is now making its last fight for life, and: "Unless some action is taken to save the modern roc it will join the dodo and the great auk as a legend instead of a living example of the Creator's handiwork." He protests:

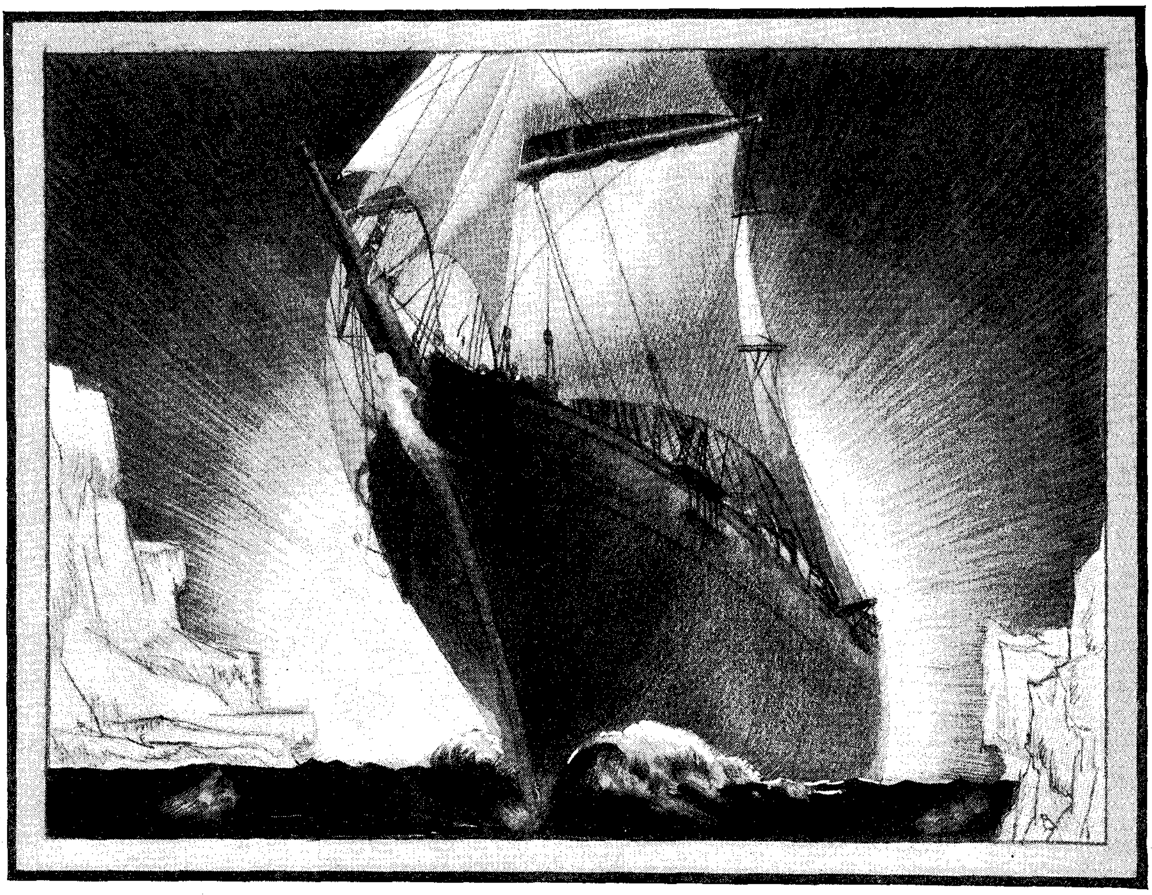
> Even under the present laws for their protection I can see no chance for a survival of the condor. Poison will do its work. They are now on the very verge of extermination. It is doubtful if there are 100 individual birds living to-day.
>
> On November 27, 1925, there was unveiled at the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art a large mural painting of prehistoric animals, birds and other creatures of California. The paintings were based on skeletons dug from the La Brea asphalt pits near Los Angeles. Among the pictures are those of giant vultures with a wing spread of twenty feet, saber-toothed tigers, giant ground sloths, huge wolves, imperial elephants with huge curved tusks, wild horses, camels and California lions twice the size of the present-day African lion. In the process of evolution this terrible if interesting fauna doubtless had to give way or man might not be here to-day. But in the condor we have perhaps the last great bird of the Pleistocene Age, just as the giant sequoias are the surviving specimens of a mammoth vegetation of a past geological period. The California condor is not only harmless—it is useful and highly picturesque. Let's save this modern roc, every sight of which conjures up the tale of Sinbad, the Sailor, in the Arabian Nights.
>
> Only quick action will save the condor. The following are suggestions:
>
> 1. Laws to make it a felony to kill a condor or take eggs for a period of twenty years.
> 2. Laws making it a misdemeanor for any person to put out poisoned bait of any kind, except that which has been certified for use by the proper authorities.
> 3. Signs posted at conspicuous places throughout the State by Audubon Societies and other interested organizations, carrying a colored picture of the bird, with printed copies of the laws for its protection.
> 4. When condors are seen in any part of the State the observer should be requested to immediately notify the California Fish and Game Commissioners of the birds' presence, giving date seen, locality, and number of birds seen.

A California condor, resident in the National Zoological Park in Washington, recently laid an egg, a fact which was considered of sufficient importance to warrant a special A. P. dispatch. According to the correspondent:

> The egg will be confided to the incubating care of a domestic hen, in the hope that a condor chick may be hatched from it. The great value put upon the egg results from the rarity of the California condor. The female and two males in the National Zoo, with a younger bird held in the zoo in Los Angeles, are believed to be the only specimens of this almost extinct fowl in captivity, and it is thought there are not more than 100 individuals left in a wild state in Southern and Lower California. The egg just laid is four inches long. This is the fifth egg laid by this bird in its twenty years of captivity.

Some of the backgrounds of the big bird, together with its present difficulties, are given by a writer in the Dearborn *Independent*. Here we read:

> The California condor is a direct descendant of the prehistoric super-condor, *Teratornis merriami*, which had a wing spread of eighteen feet.
>
> The California condor, once paired, remains mated for life, and, if one of a pair dies, it is believed that the remaining bird never takes another mate. The female lays only one egg, rather larger than that of the largest domestic goose, and the young birds remain with their parents for two seasons before setting up a family of their own. The nest is a hole or cave in a cliff, deep in some inaccessible gorge, and the egg is laid on the bare floor of the cave. Only forty-one eggs of this bird are in museums, as compared with more than seventy of the great auk, which has been extinct for some years.
>
> Extinction of the California condor—to which naturalists are now witnesses—is due largely to the desire of the miners in the days of the gold rush to California three-quarters of a century ago, for the large and hollow quills in which to carry gold dust. Slow to rise from the ground when it had gorged itself, the condor fell an easy prey to the rifles of the miners or even the *riatas* of the *vaqueros*, who sold the quills to the miners.
>
> Poison for mountain lions, bears, wolves, wildcats, and coyotes, placed in dead animals by the ranchers, also accounted for many, while careless collectors for museums nearly completed the job of extermination before the State of California took a hand and protected the birds and their eggs with heavy penalties. Laying only one egg a year, and requiring two years to arrive at the mating stage, makes the increase of these large vultures slower than that of almost any other bird.
>
> With his huge beak, bare, orange-colored head, heavy neck ruff of glossy feathers, great wing spread and two large white patches under the wings, the California condor is a majestic figure whether at rest or in flight. According to stories told by early residents of California, the condor was monarch of the air, easily able to whip a golden, or even a bald, eagle. Condors are believed to live to the age of 100 years.



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to investigate a disputed point

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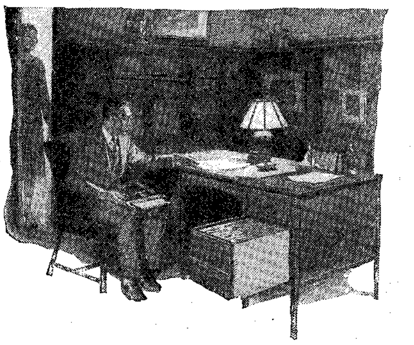

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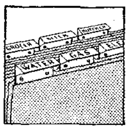

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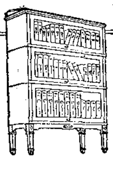

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THE VANISHING WILDERNESS

Once we thought our wilderness was unlimited, but "now, of a sudden," writes an alarmed investigator, "the end is in sight, for the really wild places within reach of the centers of population are going or gone." To-day, continues this writer—Aldo Leopold, in *American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington, D. C.)—"it is hard for us to understand why our prodigious waste of standing timber was allowed to go on." But then we are reminded that "for many generations the standing timber of America was in fact an encumbrance or even an enemy," and that "the nation was simply unconscious of the possibility of its becoming exhausted." Under the title, "The Last Stand of the Wilderness," Mr. Leopold's article (reprinted as a brochure by the American Forestry Association) suggests the moral that when the end of the supply is in sight we "discover" that the thing is valuable; from which point we read on:

This has been true of the latest natural resource to be "discovered," namely, the group of things collectively called Outdoor Recreation. We had to develop tenements and tired business-men before Outdoor Recreation was recognized as a category of human needs, tho the use of the outdoors for recreational purposes is as old as the race itself. This "discovery" that we need a national policy on Outdoor Recreation is in fact so new that the ink has barely dried on its birth certificate. And, as usual, we are becoming conscious of thousands of wasteful errors in the past handling of recreational resources which an earlier discovery might have avoided.

The next resource, the exhaustion of which is due for "discovery," is the wilderness. The purpose of this article is to show why the wilderness is valuable, how close it is to exhaustion and why, and what can be done about it.

Wild places are the rock-bottom foundations of a good many different kinds of outdoor play, including pack and canoe trips in which hunting, fishing, or just exploring may furnish the flavoring matter. By "wild places" I mean wild regions big enough to absorb the average man's two weeks' vacation without getting him tangled up in his own back track. I also mean big areas wild enough to be free from motor roads, summer cottages, launches, or other manifestations of gasoline. Driving a pack train across or along a graded highway is distinctly not a pack trip—it is merely exercise, with about the same flavor as lifting dumb-bells. Neither is canoeing in the wake of a motor launch or down a lane of summer cottages a canoe trip. That is paddling—and the supply is unlimited.

Is the opportunity for wilderness trips valuable? Let us apply the test of the market price. Any number of well-to-do sportsmen are paying from $3,000 to $10,000 for a single big-game trip to the wilderness regions of British Columbia, Alaska, Mexico, Africa and Siberia. It is worth that to them. Now how about the fellow who has the same tastes for wilderness travel but a lesser pocketbook, and who probably has more real need of recreation? He simply has to do without, subsisting as best he can on polite trips to summer resorts and dude ranches. Why? Because the old wilderness hunting grounds, formerly within his reach, no longer exist, having been opened up by motor roads.

Right here I had better explain that motor roads, cottages, and launches do not necessarily destroy hunting and fishing, but they destroy the wilderness, which to certain tastes is quite as important.

Neither do I imply that motors, cottages, summer resorts, and dude ranches are not in themselves highly valuable recreational assets. Obviously they are. Only they are a different *kind* of recreation. We need to preserve as many different kinds as we possibly can. The civilized kinds tend to preserve themselves through the automatic operation of economic laws. But wilderness travel is a kind that tends to disappear under the automatic operation of economic laws, just as the site for a city park tends to disappear with the growth of a city. Unlike the city park, however, the wilderness can not be re-created when the need for it is determined by hindsight. The need for it must be determined by foresight, and the necessary areas segregated and preserved. Wilderness is the one kind of playground which mankind can not build to order.

Extolling the character-building influences of wilderness recreation, the writer asks, "Shall this fundamental instrument for building citizens be allowed to disappear from America, simply because we lack the vision to see its value?" And he points out:

A national policy for the establishment of wilderness recreation grounds would in some instances be easy to put into operation if we act at once. The National Forests and Parks still contain a few splendid areas of relatively low value for other purposes, which could be readily segregated as roadless playgrounds. Wilderness areas in the National Forests would serve especially the wilderness-hunter, since hunting is not and should not be allowed in the parks. On the other hand, wilderness areas in the National Parks would serve all kinds of wilderness-lovers except the hunter. In general, I believe that both the Forest Service and the Park Service would be receptive to the wilderness idea, but neither can be expected to execute it with the vigor and dispatch necessary to save the situation, unless they can point to a definite crystallized public demand for such action. The public being still largely unconscious that the end of the wild places is in sight, there is as yet no articulate public expression for or against the wilderness plan. Meanwhile the remaining wild areas in both the forests and parks are being pushed back by road construction at a very rapid rate—so rapid that unless something is done, the large areas of wilderness will mostly disappear within the next decade.

This paper is a plea for a definite expression of public opinion on the question of whether a system of wilderness areas should be established in our public forests and parks.

Let me illustrate what I mean by saying that administrative officers can not effectively execute a wilderness policy without the help of a definite public demand. District Forester Frank C. W. Pooler has already tentatively designated the headwaters of the Gila River, in the Gila National Forest, New Mexico, as

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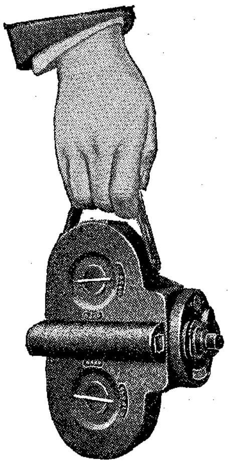

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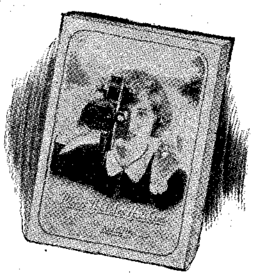

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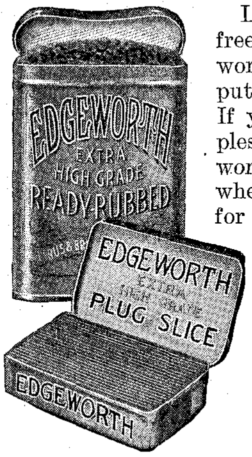

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES

Continued

a wilderness area. It is the last roadless area of any size in the Southwest containing all the types of mountain wild life and scenery, and by reason of its exceedingly broken topography is the logical location for a wilderness playground. It is Mr. Pooler's belief that the Forest Service should withhold extending its road system into the Gila Wilderness, and should withhold granting permits for summer homes in it, until the whole wilderness idea has had an opportunity to crystallize into a definite policy, under which a final plan for handling the Gila Wilderness can be laid down.

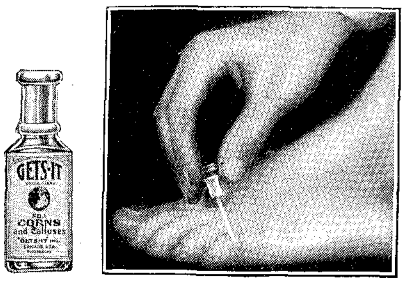
Now suppose that a timber operator were to apply to build a railroad into this area thus tentatively reserved for wilderness purposes. Suppose the District Forester were to reply: "No. This area is being held for public recreation as a wilderness hunting ground." The lumber operator answers: "I haven't heard of the public wanting wilderness hunting grounds. Where is this public, and just what does it want?" Obviously, unless there existed some clear expression of public need, and a definite official policy for meeting it, the District Forester's position would be untenable, no matter how certain he felt that it was right.

Let us now consider some of the practical details of how any proposed system of wilderness areas should be administered. It is, for instance, a moot question whether regulated timber cutting should be allowed in them. If the conditions are such that the cuttings would leave motor roads in their wake, I would say "no." But in the Lake States much logging can be done over the lakes, without any trunk roads, so that it seems to me possible, by skilful planning, permanently to use much of the remaining wild country for both wilderness recreation and timber production without large sacrifice of either use.

Another question is that of fire. Obviously the construction of trails, phone lines, and towers necessary for fire control must be not only allowed but encouraged. But how about roads? Wherever the opponents of the idea can argue that unless the country is opened up it will burn up, there is no chance for the wilderness. Let us take the Gila as an example. I think it can be confidently asserted that on the Gila, extension of roads is not necessary for good fire protection. The Forest Service, with its system of lookouts, telephone lines and trails, is successfully handling the fires, even during the bad years. The percentage of lightning as compared with man-caused fires on the Gila is very high (65 per cent. lightning; 35 per cent. man-caused). As a rule the greater the percentage of lightning fires, the more serious is the handicap of inaccessibility. The reason for this is that man-caused fires are usually increased by building roads and letting in more transients, whereas lightning fires remain the same.

Therefore a heavy lightning region like the Gila ought to be a severe test of the practicability of controlling fires in roadless areas. As already stated, that test has been thus far successful.

I do not imply, however, that this one case disposes of the argument. The game of fire control is too complicated to be comprehended in "rules of thumb." There



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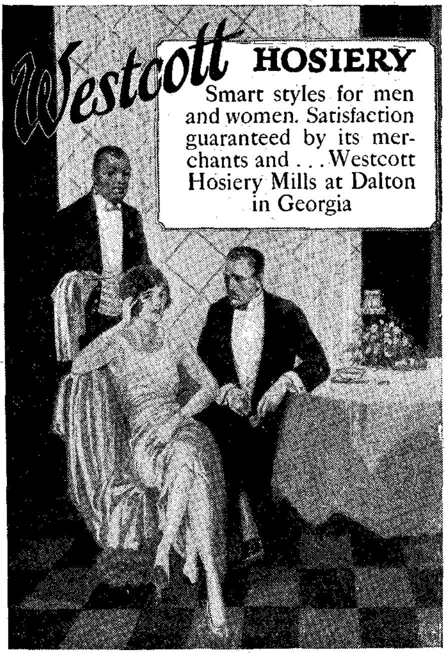

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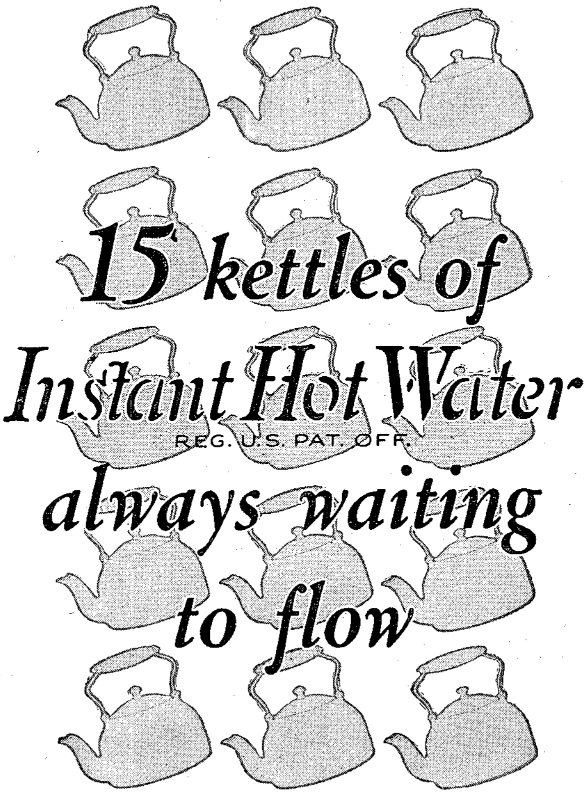
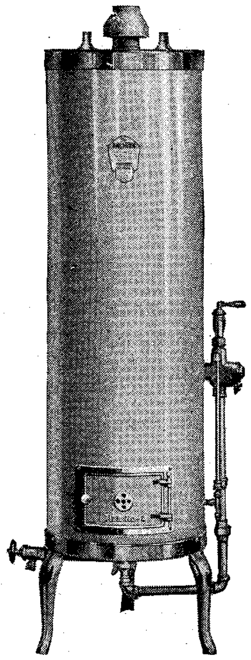
may be regions here and there where fire control is impossible without roads. If so, we must have roads in such regions, wilderness or no wilderness. But there may with equal likelihood be other regions where the reverse is true. The whole fire question in its relation to the wilderness plan is one of skill in selecting and administering each particular area. Such skill is already available among the forest officers who have devoted years of study to fire control as well as a dozen other related forest problems.

Mr. Leopold admits that the acceptance of the idea of wilderness areas "entails a growth in the original conception of National Forests," in as much as—

> The original purposes were timber production and watershed protection, and these are and must always remain the primary purposes. But the whole subsequent history of these Forests has been a history of the appearance and growth of new uses, which, when skilfully adjusted to the primary uses and to each other, were one by one provided for and the net public benefit correspondingly increased. Public recreation was one of these. When the forests were first established, recreation did not exist in the minds of either the foresters or the public as an important use of the public forests. To-day it has been added to timber production and watershed protection as an important additional public service. It has been proven that skilful administration can provide for both in the same system of forests without material sacrifice of either.
>
> One wilderness area could, I firmly believe, be fitted into the National Forests of each State without material sacrifice of other kinds of playgrounds or other kinds of uses. Additional wilderness areas could, it seems to me, be fitted into the various National Parks. As far as I can see there would usually be necessary neither new costs nor new laws nor new work—simply a well-pondered administrative decision delimiting the areas, and in such area establishing a permanent "closed season" on roads, cottages, or other developments inimical to wilderness use.
>
> To urge that wilderness playgrounds are unnecessary because ample forest playgrounds of other kinds are already being established is just as idle as to urge that there is no need for public tennis-courts because there are already public golf-links. The two things represent differing needs of different people, each entitled to recognition in due proportion to their numbers and importance. The people in need of wilderness areas are numerous and the preservation of their particular kind of contact with Mother Earth is a national problem.

The National Conference on Outdoor Recreation is the official agency for extending recognition to new needs of this kind. Through the generosity of the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial a joint committee of two member organizations, the American Forestry Association and the National Parks Association, has received a grant and a field study of the recreational values of Federal lands is under way. This committee will give particular attention to the need of a wilderness policy. If any individual or group believe in a wilderness idea, or have any one place where they believe it should be applied, now is the time to make known their belief.





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The best water heater Crane offers. No. 2, 23-gallon capacity for average homes, f.o.b. factory $125

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THE old way was to heat hot water in a kettle. You waited for it to get hot and then you had only six quarts. If you forgot to turn off the gas, it became too hot. If you waited too long after turning off the burner, the temperature of the water dropped rapidly.

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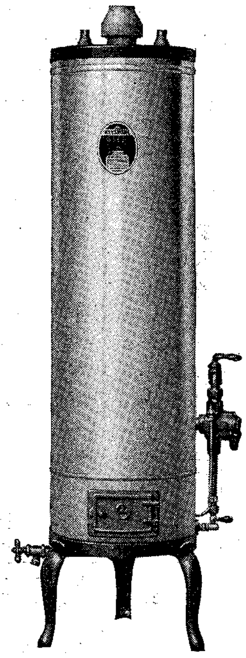

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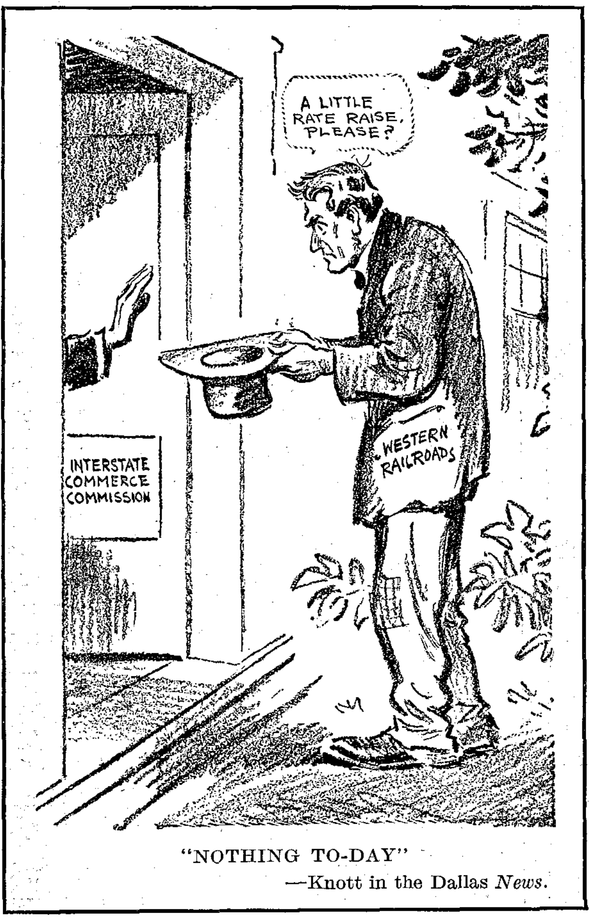
INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

NO RATE RISE FOR WESTERN ROADS

WITH WESTERN RAILROADS demanding higher rates and Western farmers insisting on lower rates for their products it was "no snap" for the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide what to do about it, observes one Western newspaper. And so the press in general are not at all surprized that the Commission decided to preserve the status quo. This decision, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "will leave neither the farmers nor the carriers in better humor; if history is to repeat itself, the farmers will hear again about the bloodsuckers of Wall Street who robbed them of the fruits of their labor, and the railroads will be no less inclined to place the blame for their failure to earn a fair profit upon the farmers and their organizations." But most of our papers incline to the belief that the Commission has done wisely. As the Minneapolis *Tribune* puts it: "Lowered freight rates, such as agriculture desires, would press some of the railroads toward bankruptcy or receiverships; increased rates would work additional hardships on some farmers who are already economically hard prest." The Commission's attitude makes for stability, say several papers. It is cheering, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, "to have the Commission's assurance that there is no emergency demanding preemptory relief for either the farmers or the railways." The Houston *Post-Dispatch*, in the Western rate territory, remarks in the same optimistic strain:



"NOTHING TO-DAY"
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

> "Unless there shall be a smash in farm prices because of the large production, the coming months should witness a revival of prosperity in the West and the Southwest which has not been paralleled since the war, and the roads will benefit from the generally improved situation. While the railroads as a matter of abstract justice may be due an increase in carrying charges, there is not much doubt that the psychological effect in the West of the Commission's rejection of the advance asked for will be helpful. There is wide-spread belief in the West that that section is being discriminated against, and a grant of higher freight rates would have added to the feeling of unrest and resentment, and encouraged a state of mind that in itself would have handicapped business progress."

In the decision as a whole, it is apparent to the Newark *News* "that agriculture's economic situation is kept foremost in mind." And at least one farm journal thinks it knows who helped keep it there. To quote *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines):

> "When the Interstate Commerce Commission denied the 5 per cent. advance in Western freights, the farmers of the Middle-West were saved several million dollars. The Corn-Belt committee, which has fought so vigorously for the McNary-Haugen plan, was also the chief force in fighting for the farmers' rights before the Interstate Commerce Commission. This committee spent a total of $4,500 in the rate fight, but they have saved the farmers hundreds of times this amount."

But it might as well be said right here that one of the leading railroad organs is just as sorry as the farm weekly is glad. *The Railway Age* (New York) finds the Commission's decision denying the petition for a 5 per cent. rate increase in the West utterly inconsistent with principles laid down in the past. This editor can find "only one explanation of its policy, and this is that the Commission, like Congress, can trim its sails according to the way the political wind is blowing, and disregard economic principles which it has solemnly laid down and even provisions of law which Congress has solemnly adopted for its guidance." But perhaps, suggests *The Wall Street Journal*, the decision, tho illogical, may have been inevitable from the practical or political point of view. After quoting a sentence from the decision in which the Commission declared it not necessary to go deeply into the question of valuation, *The Wall Street Journal* proceeds:

> "What are the conclusions which render the statutory rate base irrelevant in a rate proceeding? Simply that, 'so far as the major portion of the Western district is concerned, no financial emergency exists.' That is, unless the carrier corporations can show that they are in the very article of death, such matters as the amount of their investment and the earnings thereon are of no moment. Is this the law? Assuming that the carriers were guilty of bad judgment or bad taste in using the word emergency, as the Commission thinks, does the Transportation Act provide that they shall live on their fat as long as any fat is left?
>
> "This newspaper is anxious to believe in the unfailing wisdom of the Commission, but to do so it must regard this decision as a triumph, not of carrier regulation, but of all-around statesmanship. It is inclined to agree with the Commission that the political reaction to a rate increase might have done the carriers more harm ultimately than the denial thereof will work. Does not some such idea come nearer being the real basis of the decision than a booklet of argument that does not hang together?"

Political considerations were "allowed to intrude into an economic problem," agrees the New York *Herald Tribune;* "relief also is denied on technical grounds rather than on the realities of the Northwestern situation." In the opinion of the New York paper:

> "The Northwestern railroads are the heaviest sufferers from the decision. For several years the rate of return on the railway property of this group has been less than that of any other group in the United States. Computed on the lowest possible valuation basis, this return has been little more than half the 5¾ per cent. contemplated by the Transportation Act. Nearly 85 per cent. of the railroad bonds in default in the country are obligations of carriers in this territory, and the loss sustained to the credit of these roads in the last decade, as reflected in the price of their securities, is placed at approximately $1,000,000,000
>
> "Security holders for these railroads are inclined to lay part of the blame for failure to get adequate relief at the door of the executives of the carriers themselves, declaring that the latter have not stood solidly and aggressively for the enforcement of the

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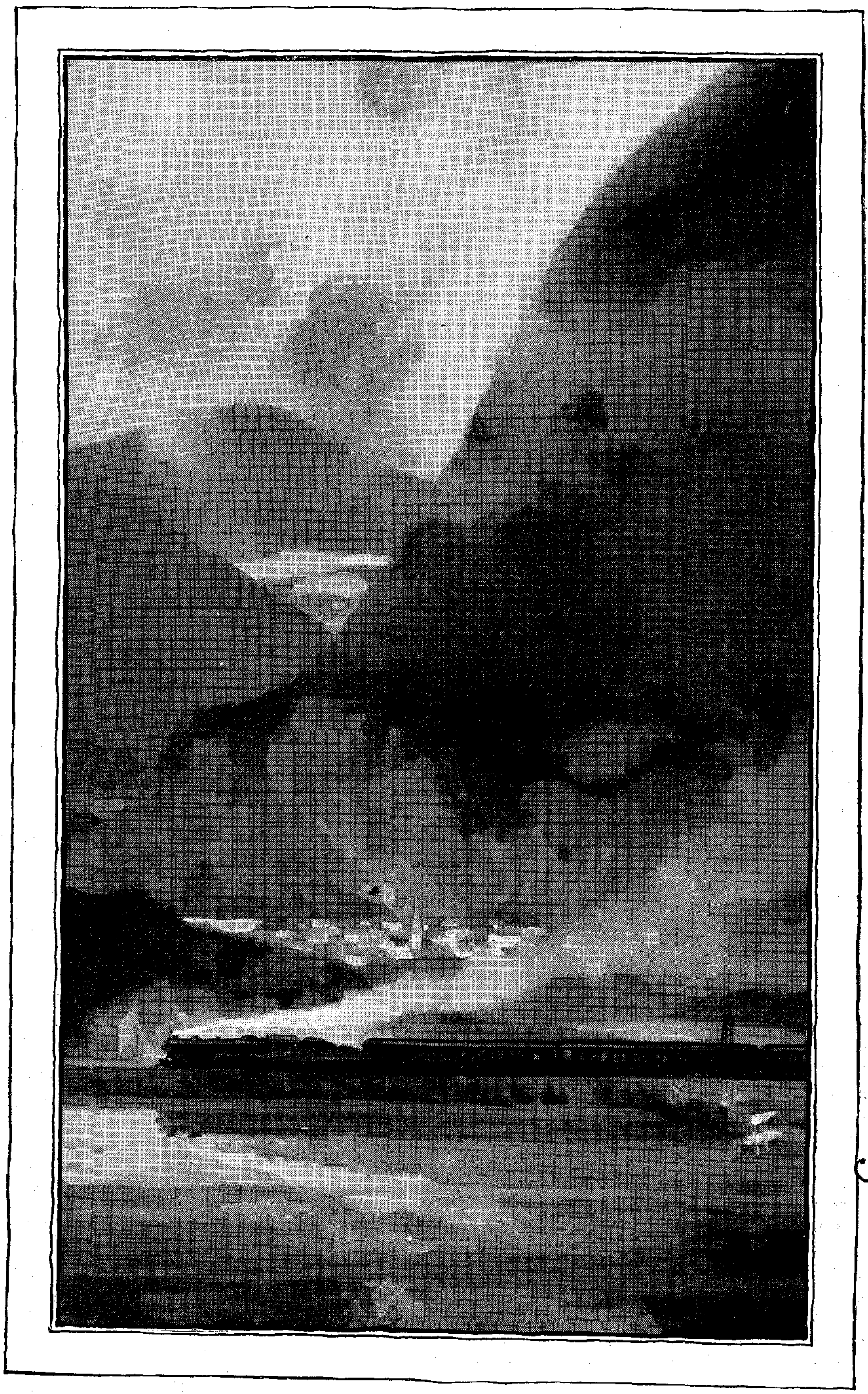

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

'fair return' clause of the railroad act. The decision puts it up to the railroads to take the initiative in suggesting individual rate changes which will afford them that return."

The rate proceedings thus concluded, notes the writer of a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, were begun as a result of the Hoch-Smith resolution adopted by Congress, January, 1925, "directing the Commission to study rate structures, especially with a view to giving relief by downward revision in the Western agricultural sections if this appeared possible without ruining the carriers. It was while this proceeding was in progress that practically all the great Western railroad systems joined in a request for what amounted to a 5 per cent. general rate increase, contending that a financial emergency existed which warranted such action." The Commission considered the two cases simultaneously, and handed down a decision on July 16, refusing to change the rates.

The Commission finds it clear from the evidence that "so far as the major portion of the Western district is concerned, no financial emergency exists." And while some roads have not been earning the 5.75 per cent. set down by the Transportation Act as a fair return, both in the Northwest and in the territory as a whole "conditions have recently shown an improving tendency." It is admitted that there are many inequalities in the rate structures that should be corrected, and "it is the right and the duty of the carriers to take the steps necessary to correct improper rate relations as they may be found to exist, and to supply revenue deficiencies by initiating suitable changes in rates." But in proposing any such changes, "carriers should propose no advances in the rates on products of agriculture, including live stock, except where particular rates on such products may need adjustment to remove inconsistencies, or where it can be shown that the product in question is not affected by depression." Apparently for the benefit of the farmers demanding lower rates, the Commission says that "the earnings of carriers in the Western district as a whole have not been such as to warrant us on the record as it stands to-day in making any general downward revision of rates on products of agriculture or of other industries subject to depression." According to the Commission, "the net effect of the testimony by individual farmers and ranchmen is that a decided improvement has taken place in the profitableness of their undertaking, but that they can not yet be regarded as generally prosperous if we consider unpaid debts and deferred maintenance of machinery and buildings."

This decision "is tantamount to a mild censure of the Western railroads for

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bringing the action," thinks the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* in the Northwest, and it adds that:

"There is a depth of meaning to that phrase, 'financially and physically sound.' It is a veiled allusion to the fact that the Commission has permitted those roads to put an extraordinary part of their earnings into improvements and into the building up of cash reserves. Under that liberal policy many of the Western railroads have substantially rebuilt a great part of their lines out of earnings. The Northwestern transcontinental lines, for instance, never were in such fine physical trim as to-day.

"But even with all these improvements and reserves, the Western lines are earning better than 4 per cent. net on the $8,200,000,000 valuation put upon them by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a matter of mathematical demonstration that if they were now putting into maintenance and betterment the normal allowance, they could make a showing of better than 8 per cent. profit.

"Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission know that fact very well. In view of it and of the deprest condition of some of the industries that the railroads wanted to lay increased freight rates upon, approval by the Commission of their application would have been a gross injustice."

OUR PROSPEROUS PEANUT-PLANTERS

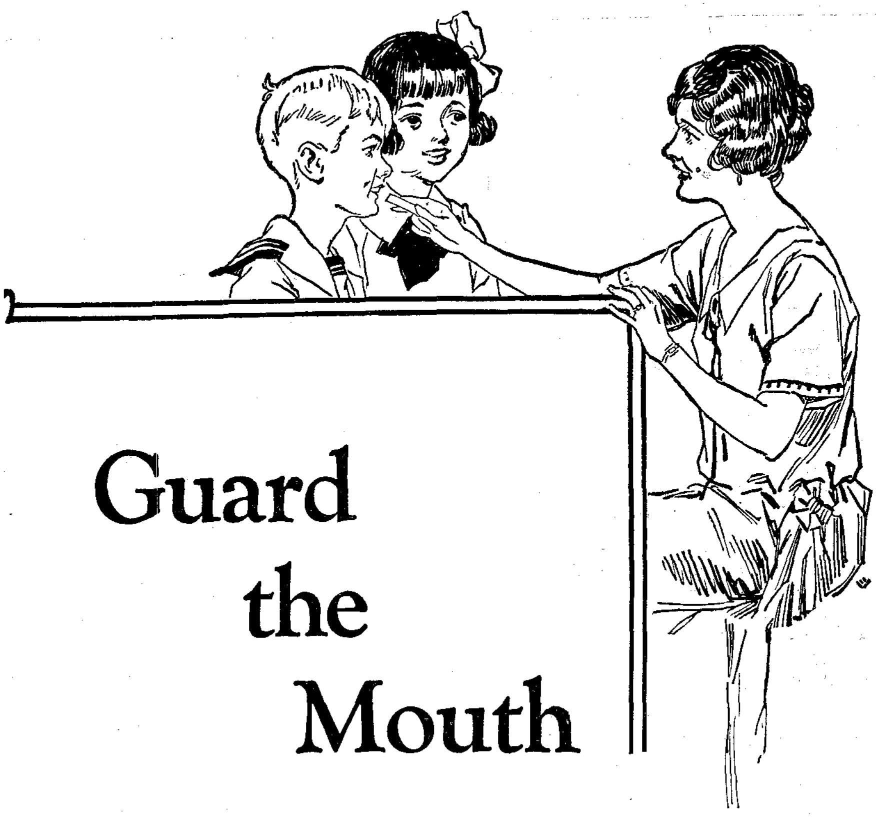
AMERICAN nut-growers, led by the planters of the once lowly peanut, are counting on a big income this year. The demand for all kinds of nuts, writes J. C. Royle in a Consolidated Press dispatch, is increasing steadily, especially from the confectionery trade. The package candies which have scored the largest sales in the last year have used tremendous quantities of nuts, while the grocery trade now can be counted on to absorb a definite amount. According to this financial writer:

Government authorities estimate that the reduction in peanut acreage in Virginia and North Carolina will be fully 20 per cent. from the 1925 total. Higher yields per acre are anticipated all through the South, altho early cold weather delayed growth of the vines. Georgia authorities estimate the crop this year will approximate sixty thousand tons, but that it will yield growers about the same sum they received last year. The average price for peanuts in 1925 was $72.50 a ton.

China still is in the throes of political unrest, and there is little likelihood that its export of nuts will approach the tonnage shipped in past years.

The reduction in acreage planted to peanuts in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia has been marked and growers feel this can be counted on to assure higher prices. Last year Georgia planted 278,000 acres of peanuts which yielded 70,000 tons, netting growers approximately $7,000,000. This includes the sums received for the hay cured from peanut vines.

Producers of pecans in the South and Southwest, and of almonds and walnuts on the Pacific slope are equally optimistic. The cause for this is seen in the spreading of demand and the fact that the carry-overs from the last crops are almost negligible.



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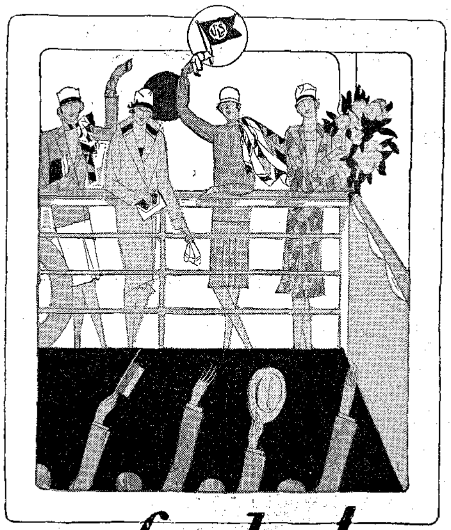

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

A NEW MOVE TO BANISH POVERTY

EMPLOYERS of large and small groups of workmen generally agree that only a limited number of workers have the capacity to provide against their old age. But what the individual finds impossible to do for himself in this respect becomes a simple matter when he is treated as one of a large group and the methods of big business are applied to the case, writes Gurden Edwards in a recent number of *Forbes*. In the opinion of Mr. Edwards, the person best qualified to tell the concrete, practical methods by which this ancient social problem is being solved is Ingalls Kimball, Director of Group Annuities of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, of New York City. Mr. Kimball is quoted as saying, in the *Forbes* article:

> By the inexorable laws of human life men normally begin to lose industrial efficiency at about sixty-five, and to continue to carry them on active pay-rolls means that they become increasingly a weak element. There are two avenues of escape from this situation. One is arbitrarily to fire all men who pass sixty-five years of age. Leaving human considerations out of the question, this is not practical. The effect on morale inside the factory and the effect on business good-will outside render this a thoroughly bad business practise. The alternative is to pension men off at sixty-five. While there is nothing new in this thought, since for a good many years corporations have been pensioning men off, nevertheless there are two decidedly new phases of the pension idea which are commanding the attention of corporate managements to-day.
>
> One has just been indicated; namely, that modern social and industrial conditions make the removal of superannuated employees from active pay-roll or some plan of adequate provision for them absolutely imperative. The other is that most of the pension plans in force in corporations in the United States are proving inadequate.
>
> Wage increases and enlarged pay-rolls of the past decades are resulting in such large groups of pensioners to-day, involving such large financial obligations, that many corporations can not continue to carry their pension plans as now constituted. Therefore, a revision of the whole industrial pension idea is at hand as the only alternative to its abandonment.
>
> The fundamental element in this revision is to look upon pensions as annuities. Then the situation begins to clear up. Generations of insurance practise have shown that the only absolute way in which an annuity can be provided for is by means of a reserve accumulated currently and multiplied by compound interest until its maturity. Under this plan of creating a reserve, the additions from interest would be considerably greater than the direct contributions.
>
> The first year's pension payment pulls down the fund by $500, but during the first year interest on the remainder puts back over $200. The second year's pension payment reduces the reserve by another

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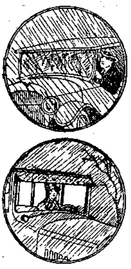

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$500, but again interest partially recoups the loss. Each succeeding year the amount put back in the fund by interest decreases, due to the fact that the principal sum annually grows less until the total is finally consumed by annual pension payments in a little over fifteen years.

In the calculation so far, the factor of mortality in no way entered. If the element of mortality is brought into the calculation, as is possible when an annuity is handled through an insurance company, the corporation's annual contribution can be materially reduced, perhaps by 25 per cent., bringing it down to about $57. This is possible because the prospective pensioner might die before reaching sixty-five, and the deposits made on his account might be used for the surviving pensioners.

When a corporation purchases annuities for its workers from an insurance company, or sets up the equivalent in the form of a trusteed reserve fund, it transfers its obligations absolutely to the insurance company or to the trustees of the reserve fund. The corporation may go out of business or decide to stop providing in the future for pensioners, but this would have no effect on the interests of fully established pensioners or on the already accrued credits of employees. The funds would be in hand to meet all obligations without payment of another cent into the reserve, and they could not be used for any other purpose. The legal obligation runs from the insurance company or the fund trustees direct to the eligible employees.

The industrial group annuity plan, privately financed by an economically sound reserve-fund system, explains Mr. Edwards, "avoids the drawbacks of either government or industrial paternalism." Furthermore—

> It renders a certainty of protection to workers that plans under other auspices can not supply, since it gives them an absolute contractual guaranty of support in their old age in place of the uncertainties of political doles or corporation-endowed pensions, both of which are subject to termination by a change of policy or financial weakness.
>
> The annuity plan also makes it possible to extend to workers the opportunity of increasing their benefits by contributory payments of their own. That is, there can be combined with the corporation's own financial support of the plan the stimulation and aid of contributory thrift on the part of the individual worker himself whereby he can assure himself, at moderate cost, of an augmented retirement income.
>
> Special emphasis is due that feature of the group annuity method by which it is possible to give employees the privilege of carrying certain accrued benefits with them wherever they may be employed. An excellent example of this is found in the plan in effect for the employees of the Western Clock Company. Ordinarily, accumulated service credits are lost when an employee leaves before completion of a certain number of years in a single corporation. This means that he has not enough working years left to accumulate substantial service credits elsewhere. Under the Western Clock plan, however, the employee can not lose the accrued credits he himself creates. If he leaves the employer he can go on making deposits on his individual annuity account direct to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, he may arrange to receive without further payments a monthly income for life proportionate to

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MODERN dental science has discovered a new way in tooth and gum care. Off-color teeth thus are quickly whitened, restored to sparkling clearness. Tender gums are firmed, given healthy coral color.

One's whole appearance thus is often amazingly changed in this way. Famous movie stars use it before going on a scene as an essential part of their "make-up." That's largely why movies' smiles are so glistening.

Leading dental authorities now widely urge it. For it marks a new era in tooth and gum protection. Please accept a full 10-day tube to test. You'll find your teeth are not naturally off color . . . simply coated with a film that clouds them.

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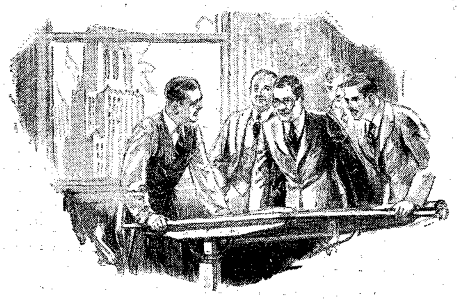

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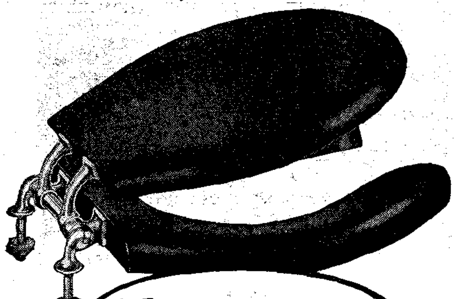

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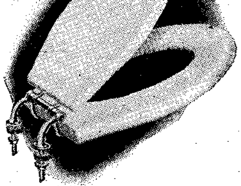

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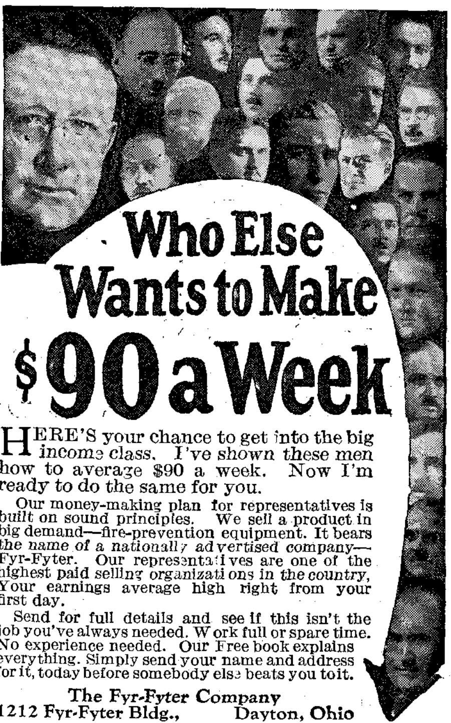
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the deposits already made; or else he may receive back in cash at once all the money he has actually put in. Furthermore, if he continues making his deposits or receives the paid-up income, he will also receive the service annuity purchased by the employer, even tho he left the service.

A BILLION IN NEW LIFE INSURANCE

THE greatest drive for the sale of life insurance in the history of this country has just wound up, reports J. C. Royle of the Consolidated Press, with the astonishing result that more than a billion dollars in new insurance policies was written. Not all the life insurance companies joined in the drive, but agents of those companies which did not "were forced to strenuous efforts in order to prevent competitors from taking the business away from them." The special inducement offered by some companies was a proposition to write additional insurance, during the month of June, without additional medical examinations, for those already holding policies in the companies concerned. Mr. Royle comments:

> Two decades ago, such a proposal would have been turned down by nearly every careful insurance executive in the country. The risk would have been considered too great. But health protection and the mode of living in the United States have bettered to such an extent that such a proposal is no longer regarded as even verging on the unsafe.
>
> The exact amount of new life insurance business written in June can not yet be determined. Policies have been written for a total ranging around a billion and a quarter dollars, but the premiums have not been paid on all these, a step which is necessary to make them effective.
>
> In some instances these premiums will not be paid. This is one of the sore spots of the insurance business. Agents are prone to have policies written on a chance rather than on a definite assurance from the prospect. It costs just double as much in clerical and bookkeeping expense to write a policy which is not accepted as to write one which is. In the first case, the policy not only has to be written and entered, but it has to be canceled and removed from the books. It is sure, however, that more than a billion dollars of actual business was written in the last month.
>
> There are to-day, according to insurance men here, between 95 and 100 million life insurance policies in force in a population of approximately 115,000,000 people. These policies assure to their beneficiaries the payment of 70,000,000,000 dollars. From these figures it is evident that insurance has become a reinsurance business rather than a struggle to convince new prospects of the value of insurance. This applies to fire, accident, theft, weather and other risks as well as life.
>
> Agents say that not a little of the new business written is due to the increase in costs of inheritance taxes, administration costs, burial expenses and doctors' fees. The public, they say, has commenced to realize to what an extent these factors cut into the volume of an estate.



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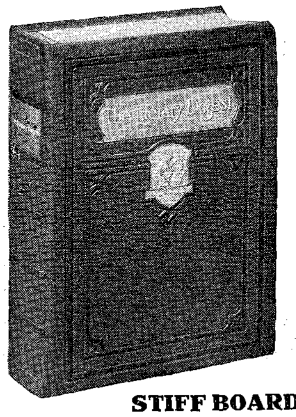

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

she.—"G. L.," New York City.—The point that you make is not one of grammar but of good breeding. In English there is a maxim frequently used by mothers in correcting their children—"*She* is the cat's mother." The idea of this is to impress upon the mind of the child who is being corrected that the name of the person spoken of should be used instead of the pronoun. Possibly this arose from the fact that the word *she* has been in derogatory use from Henry VIII.'s time to our own and was used, not so much as a pronoun to designate the woman or the person of the feminine sex referred to, but to designate the very type that is to-day referred to as a *female*, the word of opprobrium for a light-o'-love or wanton.

The case is much the same with regard to the pronoun *he* which has been used since Queen Elizabeth's time to designate a dissolute person of the masculine sex. We find in Laneham's *Letters* (1575) the following: "The *he's* to some laughing, but the *she's* to more sport." The poet Milton in his *Eikonoklastes*, written in 1649, wrote: "The dissolute rabble of all his courtiers, both the *he's* and the *she's*, if there were any males among them." Shebbeare in his work on "Matrimony," volume 2, page 88, 1754, characterized this type as, "A *he-she* thing! A disgrace to his sex."

The opprobrious use continues with us still, for to-day we have the *he thing* who accompanies women in the capacity of gentleman in waiting, or what the Italians term *cicisbeo*. The practise of using this pronoun derogatively was common in Richardson's time, and an example of it is to be found in chapter 1, page 17, of his *Pamela*—"I must *he* and *him* him now; for he has lost his dignity with me."

None of the foregoing, however, is to be taken as affecting the use of *he* or *she* in anything that may be said following the use of the name, for the repetition of the personal name in either case would stamp the person making use of it as deficient in culture.

Stabat Mater.—"M. R. M.," New York City.—The "Stabat Mater" is a medieval poem of uncertain authorship, generally ascribed either to Jacopone or to Pope Innocent III. It came into popular use in the thirteenth century, altho not at that time with any musical setting. Because of the beauty of the poem, it became a great favorite with composers, and hence a number of musical settings have been furnished for it, the earliest being that of Josquin des Prés, which appeared in 1519. Other compositions are those of Pergolesi, Haydn, Steffani, Clari, Astorga, Winter, Raimondi, Vito, Lanza, Inzenga, Neukomm, Rossini, Dvořák, Verdi, Ernest Walker, and Sir C. V. Stanford.

stadium.—"R. G.," Philadelphia, Pa.—All the English dictionaries indicate the pronunciation as if the word were spelled *staydium*. The Latin and Greek pronunciation would be as if the word were spelled *stahdium*, but the pronunciation in which the "a" is sounded as "a" in at is not recorded anywhere. It is evidently a mispronunciation based upon the erroneous placing of the accent of the word after the "d"—*stad'yum*—instead of before it.

tail-pulling.—"G. O. S.," New York City.—This term is described as "British Publishers' Cant." The word *cant* is used to designate "any technical or professional phraseology or words peculiar to a class, calling, set, or sect." We speak of the *cant of the law;* the *cant of fashion; thieves' cant*, etc. In general, it is a language peculiar to different occupations. Thus *publishers' cant* means "in the language of publishers," and *tail-pulling* is "the publication of books that have little or no merit *at the author's expense.*"

In our own time we use the expression in general speech "to pull one's leg," that is, whenever one wishes to obtain something out of another, his leg is pulled.

talk to, talk with.—"I. Y.," Harrisburg, Pa.—Both of these forms are correct. When you *talk to* a person you address him; you *talk with* a person when you converse with him.

the whip-hand.—"J. G. W.," Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The whip-hand is the driver's or rider's right hand. "To have the whip-hand of," designating "to have the advantage or upper hand of," is a figurative phrase dating from about 1650 and derived from the fact that the person who holds the whip has the power to urge or drive, as with the strokes of a whip. The interpretation that you put upon the word does not appear in the books we have. Unquestionably, it is a sense that has been overlooked. There is no doubt that one who has control of another's right hand may be justly said to have the *whip-hand* of him; thus holds him in check from attack. This seems to be the use that has come down to us in English literature, for away back in 1694, the eminent Archdeacon of Stowe, Laurence Echard, in his *Roman History*, drew attention to the fact that, "A silent woman has always the *whip-hand* of a talker." Cowden Clarke in his *Shakespearian Characters*, chapter viii, page 200, explains that one character has a secret of another's and "this gives him the *whip-hand* of her."

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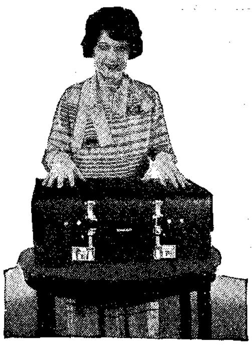
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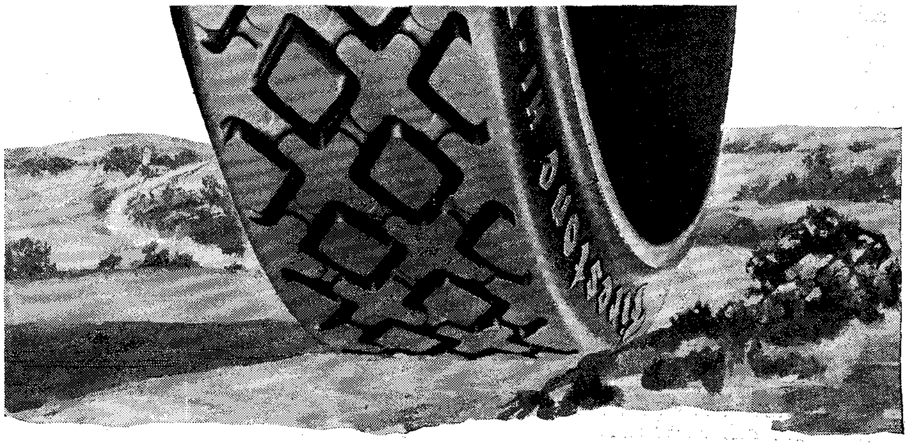

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CURRENT ▾ EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 21.—The new Herriot ministry lives only four hours, being defeated in the French Chamber of Deputies, 290 to 237, when the Chamber declares its unwillingness to place confidence in the Herriot-de Monzie combination to save the franc. President Doumergue summons ex-Premier Poincaré to form a new ministry.

July 22.—Six people are killed and thirty-three injured in a clash in Calcutta between Hindus and Moslems at the commencement of the festival opening the Moslem year.

July 23.—Premier Poincaré forms a National Union Ministry, with himself as Minister of Finance and five other ex-Premiers holding office.

July 24.—King Albert of Belgium begins his financial dictatorship by decreeing that curfew for restaurants, places of entertainment, etc., shall ring at one o'clock, restricting the hours at which restaurant meals may be served, and limiting the export of coal and putting a price limit on it for domestic use.

July 25.—One hundred thousand Catholics make a solemn pilgrimage to the Basilica of Guadalupe, shrine of the nation's patron saint, as a protest against the new religious laws, which go into effect July 31.

Gregory Zinovieff, chairman of the Communist Internationale and close associate of Lenin, is ousted from the Political Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist party in Russia because of alleged disloyalty.

July 26.—The Interior Department of the Mexican Government starts an inquiry into the Catholic hierarchy's pastoral letter ordering cessation of all rites in Mexican Catholic churches after July 31 and announcing efforts to have anti-religious provisions of the Constitution amended.

July 27.—Premier Poincaré receives a vote of confidence in the French Chamber of Deputies, 358 to 131.

Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, chief Prohibition enforcement officer in the United States, and the British Government are reported to have reached an agreement whereby the British authorities will aid in curtailing rum-running into the United States.

DOMESTIC

July 21.—Twenty members of the Coast Guard in New Jersey, including two captains, are reported suspended on charges of rum-running, selling liquor, and accepting bribes.

July 22.—Nine women and one girl are killed, one woman is fatally hurt, and thirty-three are injured when a bus overturns at a turn in the road at Sparkill, New York.

July 24.—Col. Ned M. Green, Federal Prohibition Administrator in San Francisco, is suspended on charges of serving whisky to guests in his hotel rooms in San Francisco.

July 26.—Robert Todd Lincoln, eldest son and last surviving member of the immediate family of President Abraham Lincoln, dies at his home in Hildene, Vermont, in his eighty-third year.

Returns still incomplete show that Attorney-General Dan Moody has a lead of 114,529 votes over Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas, and in pursuance of her pledge Governor Ferguson announces that she will resign at the end of a special session of the Legislature she has called, to convene September 13.

Announcement is made that the Spanish Ambassador, Don Juan Riano, has been recalled by the Spanish Government and that Don Alejandro Padilla, present Spanish Minister to Portugal, will succeed him.

July 27.—President Coolidge cautions American tourists as to their conduct in Europe and says he feels that occasional hostile manifestations abroad against Americans do not represent the sentiment of the European peoples and their governments, according to a dispatch from the "Summer White House" in the Adirondacks.

CHIMNEYS LEAN EASTWARD

OLD chimneys lean toward the east, we are told by an editorial writer in *Buildings* (Chicago). This has been explained, he says, by assuming that moisture expands masonry, and that the west side of a chimney is ordinarily more moist because the sun does not reach it until afternoon. But the writer doubts the correctness of this theory. He says:

"Some years ago the editor pointed out that the disintegration of stone masonry is usually greatest on the west and south exposures. This seems to be due to the effect of temperature stresses which tend to spall the stone, the stresses being greatest on the faces exposed to the most sudden changes of temperature. The west face of a stone becomes hotter than the east face during the afternoon; then at nightfall the sudden marked drop in temperature develops greater shrinkage and therefore greater stresses on the west face than on the east face, thus causing more spalling on the west face. The same effect occurs on the south face which receives more of the sun's heat than the north face. The Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York, shows more spalling on the south and west faces. St. Paul's Church and its tombstones in New York show similar effects.

"Stone slabs often show another and more curious phenomenon, namely, a tendency to increase in length. One horizontal slab in a St. Paul's tomb is supported at both ends, and it bows downward several inches. Several vertical slabs in a New Orleans graveyard bow outward from the tombs. They have evidently increased in length. The editor regards this phenomenon as being like the progressive lengthening of a bar of cast iron that is alternately heated and cooled. If stone is alternately heated and cooled, it probably expands progressively up to a certain point. Hence the west face of a chimney should expand progressively more than the east face, because the west face is subjected to greater differences of temperature. Old chimneys, therefore, should lean to the east. They should also lean somewhat to the north."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Geographical or Anatomic?—H. B. B., Malden—The amendment to the Constitution providing for the direct election of equators became effective May 31, 1913.—*The Boston Globe.*

Removing the Sting.—People who drop dead or die from natural causes will find R. C. Scotts parlors suitable for such occasions, if they will advise their immediate relatives in advance. He is ready to embalm them or to put them away at once without such treatment. Just say what you want beforehand and you will be sure to get it afterwards.—*Ad in a Virginia paper.*

For Better or Worse.—"So your husband has taken up radio as a fad."

"No, as a frenzy."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Kind You Have Always Rode.—A large number of small gasoline goats are moored near the wharf.—*Daily Democrat Times (Greenville, Miss.).*

Then the Trouble Began.—Little Boy (from next house)—"Please, may I have my arrow?"

Lady—"Yes, with pleasure. Where did it fall?"

Little Boy—"I think it's stuck in your cat!"—*The London Humorist.*

The Real Danger.—Aunt Martha (shopping for a parrot)—"Now can you assure me it isn't given to the use of shocking language? Where did you get it?"

Proprietor—"From a sailor, ma'am, but—"

Aunt Martha—"Oh, that's all right—just so you didn't get it from one of those flappers."—*Life.*

Justifiable Flappercide.—

Star above me guide my way
As you guided Father Adam's!
Isn't it all right to slay
Any girl that calls me "Daddums"?
—*Detroit News.*

No Others Need Apply.—WANTED—INDIAN PRINCE. MUST BE CHEAP AND IN NICE CONDITION—*Ad in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Five Cents' Worth.—Customer (on Sunday morning)—"Give me change for a dime, please."

Druggist—"Sure, and I hope you enjoy the sermon."—*The Western Christian Advocate.*

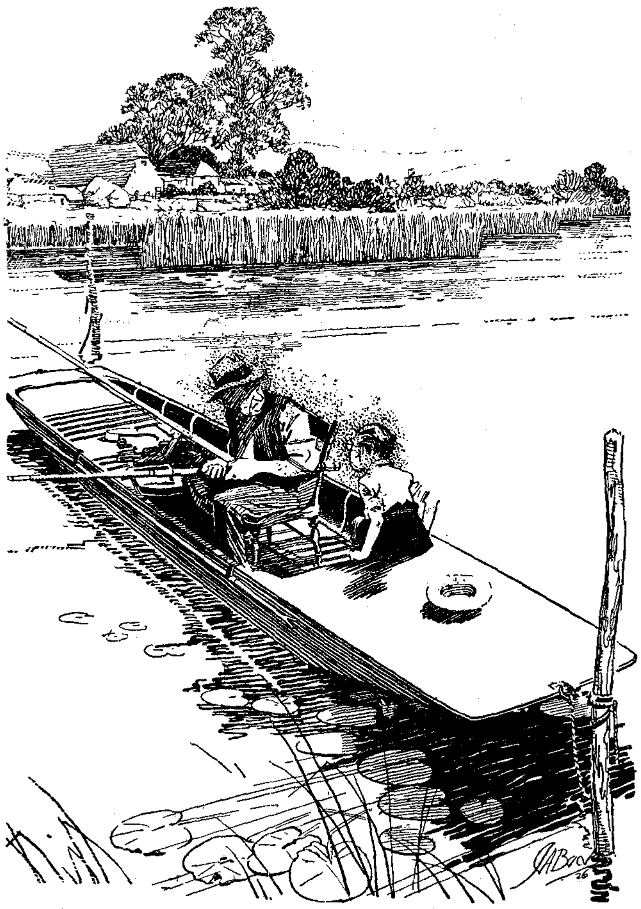
Sure of His Audience.—

"This is just the place for me,"
Said the humorist at the shore,
"For here whene'er I crack a joke
The breakers simply roar."
—*Boston Transcript.*

Another Modernist?—Dr. X, pending trial on a charge of immortality, has been suspended from his pastorate. He stoutly asserted his innocence of wrong-doing.—*The Clarksville (Tenn.) Leaf-Chronicle.*

The Consommé of Facts.—Lawyer—"Don't you think you are straining a point in your explanation?"

Witness—"Maybe I am, but you often have to strain things to make them clear."—*Boston Transcript.*



THE QUESTION OF THE DAY

"Pa?"

"Now what is it?"

"Why didn't Noah swat both those flies when he had the chance?"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

Painful Awakening.—Waiter—"Did you ask for another cauliflower gratin, sir?"

Aberdonian—"'Gratin!' Losh, man, I thocht it said 'gratis'!"—*Punch.*

Three Means of Grace

A negro preacher walked into the office of a newspaper in Rockymount, North Carolina, and said: "Misto Edito', they is forty-three of my congregation which subscribe fo' yo' paper. Do that entitle me to have a chu'ch notice in yo' Sadday issue?" "Sit down and write," said the editor. "I thank you." And this is the notice the minister wrote: "Mount Memorial Baptist Church, the Rev. John Walker, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. In the promulgation of the gospel, three books is necessary: The Bible, the hymn book, and the pocketbook. Come to-morrow and bring all three."—*The Christian Register.*

The Best Comes High.—Patient (nervously)—"And will the operation be dangerous, Doctor?"

Doctor—"Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars."—*Life.*

Fish and Poor Fish.—"Fish spend so much energy in motion that they have not much left for emotion," says Prof. J. Arthur Thomson. It is just the opposite with anglers, especially when an energetic fish steals the bait.—*The London Humorist.*

Temperance Note.—Operator must not start the car when overloaded.—*Notice in elevator in Literary Digest building.*

Something Missing.—Mrs. Jewell sang a solo without the aid of the organ, which went to the bad early in the services, and the singing by the congregation was also without music.—*Independence (Kan.) Daily Reporter.*

Swear Words Preferred.—"If you want your parrot to talk you should begin by teaching it short words."

"That's strange. I supposed it would take quicker to polly-syllables."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fair Warning.—The first large floor which is elevated, will seat six hundred persons, then there is a double gallery that will seat an additional number of people fitted with upholstered seats.—*Webster (W. Va.) Record.*

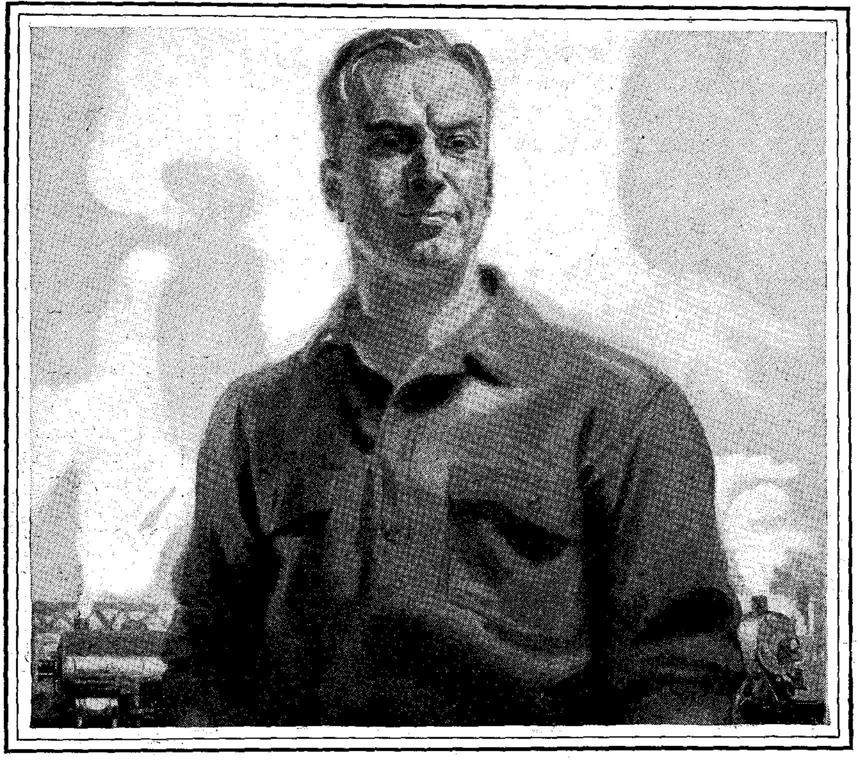
A Self-Announcer.—She—"It's nearly six weeks now since baby was born. Have you told the registrar yet?"

He—"If the registrar lives anywhere within ten miles' radius he'll know already."—*The Passing Show (London).*

Precarious Perch.—Lost:—Wrist watch, with Nora on the back. Finder please call Bell 2201.—*Ad in the Pennsylvania Grit (Williamsport, Pa.)*

Characteristic

Altho she has an assortment of hats, she wants a new one.
(That's the woman of it.)
He says he thinks she can get along without it.
(That's the man of it.)
She insists that she can't, and she's going to get it.
(That's the woman of it.)
He says "not if he knows it."
(That's the man of it.)
She breaks down and weeps.
(That's the woman of it.)
He gives in.
(That's the end of it.)
—*Judge.*



Ten railroad presidents can say:

"I was a Burlington man"

WHY IS THE Burlington known among railroad men everywhere as a wonderful training school—which has produced ten railroad presidents of today, a score or more of vice presidents and hundreds of officers for other roads?

Why has "a Burlington man" become a mark of character in the railroad world?

* * *

Seek the answer from Frank Knight, now 97, the oldest Burlington man. He recounts a dozen incidents in his 60 years on the Burlington that almost cost his life. And then—

"They were all in the day's work," he muses.

* * *

Burlington men are of that stamp. For them it was all in the day's work to run a regular passenger train from Chicago to Denver, 1,000 miles, for 355 days in one year without being late by a single minute—a world's record!

It was all in the day's work to take over the government mail on a half day's notice, to operate fast mail trains between Chicago and Omaha night and day for 42 unbroken years, successfully challenging all competition.

All in the day's work—to start a troop train to the Mexican border in 28 minutes, to conceive and put into service the first railway mail post office, to use air brakes first on the Burlington, to make the Burlington the largest carrier of summer tourists to the Rockies, to make the Burlington the largest food distributor in the world.

For 75 Years

The Burlington has completed seventy-five years of successful railroad service. The Burlington has never been in the hands of a receiver; it has never defaulted on a financial obligation. The Burlington has counted success as necessary to a useful existence. It knows no other way to provide the high class of service the public has demanded and which the Burlington has made its first purpose

Hale Holden
PRESIDENT OF THE BURLINGTON

Traditionally, Burlington training has developed the *man*. Railroads have emergencies that can be handled not by a system but by *men*. It's the *men* who run it that make a railroad more than "a piece of paper with a state seal on it," said James J. Hill.

* * *

Resourceful men, prepared men, stand-on-their-own men—from pioneer days such have been Burlington men. Today, the spirit that welded an empire of thirteen states with 11,500 miles of steel conquers even greater tasks. In the strength of past success new records are achieved.

Now, in the service of the great country they helped to build, Burlington men daily win new tests of courage—that the business man may open his mail at a certain hour, that children may have food, that the everyday life of a thousand communities may be orderly—

That 30 million people may *depend* on the Burlington.

* * *

Such men have made the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad a *successful* railroad for 75 years. Today, 50,000 Burlington employes serve you with pride in that record and with the profit of that experience.

The Burlington Route

The National Park Line Burlington Route *Everywhere West*

11,500 MILES OF RAILROAD IN THIRTEEN STATES